BLESSED ARE THEY WHO
Pay the Printer
WHAT THEY HAVE LONG OWED HIM.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I Come, the Herald of a Noisy World, the News of All Nations Lumbering at My Back."

IF IT'S
Worth Reading
You'll Find it in The Herald.

VOL. XX. HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894. NO. 36.

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"MOTHER'S FRIEND"
Makes Childbirth Easy,
Assists Nature, Lessens Danger and Shortens Labor.
"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with her other children than she did all together with her last, after having used four bottles of 'MOTHER'S FRIEND,'" says a customer.—HENDERSON DALE, Druggist, Carmi, Ill.
Sent by express, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid. Book "To Mothers" mailed free containing valuable information. Sold by all Druggists.
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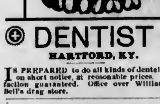

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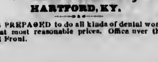

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CLEVELAND'S REASONS

FOR FAILING TO SIGN THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Tells why He Preferred not to Affix His Signature---Is in the Front Rank for Further Reform.

A LETTER TO CATCHINGS

The new tariff law went into effect at midnight the 27th ult., without the signature of President Cleveland. In order to explain his own position, President Cleveland wrote the following letter to Representative Catchings of Mississippi, in which he again sounds the trumpet of tariff reform:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 27, 1894.—Hon. T. H. Catchings—My Dear Sir: Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago in regard to my action upon the Tariff Bill, now before me, I have given the subject further and most serious consideration. The result is, I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature. When the formulation of legislation, which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform, was lately entered upon by the Congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically indorse. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I must submit to a denial of this privilege.

"I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization, neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation, which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws of any kind. Besides, there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of this bill through Congress which made every sincere reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform councils.

"And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement on existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

"I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party, who believe in tariff reform, and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war; who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection; and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might.

"The trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve, should not be forgotten or forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's representatives or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

"I love the principles of true Democracy, because they are founded upon patriotism, justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplant the bill already passed by further legislation and to have engrafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

"I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features, but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied, a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been free by the annual surrender of only about $700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

"I am sure that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far-reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated. When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

"With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff changes, the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon, justness and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture and shield the consumer against the exactions of inordinate profits. It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living.

"The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and halfheartedness in their camp. Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a long suffering people.

Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The only way to cure fever and ague is either to neutralize the poisons which cause the disease or to expel them from the system. Ayer's Ague Cure operates in both ways. It is a warranted specific for all forms of malarial disorders, and never fails to cure. Try it.

What Congress Has Done.

[Exchange.]

It has made all money equally taxable.

It has restored confidence in our currency and finances.

It has given to all our people the opportunity of living cheaper and better.

It has shattered the protected trusts of McKinleyism.

It has placed the burden of taxation upon the rich man's surplus as well as upon every man's needs.

It has restored the freedom of elections.

It has placed the transactions of the Government and its methods of accounting upon a business basis.

It has recently reduced the expenditures of the Government.

For one solid year it has maintained an unrelenting fight against the trusts and monopolies which protection had created.

"It has fought the good fight, it has finished the course, it has kept the faith."

GUARANTEED CURE.

We authorize our advertised druggists to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at the drug stores of Williams & Bell, Hartford; and R. T. Taylor, Jr., Beaver Dam. Large size 50c and $1.00.

The Post-Office At Sea.

[From Harper's Young People.]

The system of railway post-offices has been found so successful, and a means of saving so much valuable time, that it has been extended to the transatlantic steamships. This was begun under Mr. Wanamaker's administration as Postmaster-General, but so far mail clerks have only been placed on the American ships running to Southampton and on the German ships that go to Bremen and Hamburg.

On each of the vessels of the lines mentioned large state-rooms have been set aside and fitted out for the use of the postal clerks. Big racks of pigeon-holes stand up against the walls, and the mail-pouches hang from stands in the centre of the room. In these post-offices the clerks work from eight to ten hours a day during the entire voyage, distributing the mails by cities and States, when coming this way, and by railroad lines when going to Germany. On each ship there is one American clerk, one German clerk, and a German assistant. The American is in charge going eastward, and the German has charge of things coming this way.

These clerks, of course, are men of energy and intelligence. They are the best material taken from the postal services of both countries. The Germans wear gaudy uniforms with military caps and swords, and are called by the high-sounding name of "Reichs Post Secretaer." The American calls himself a "sea post clerk." In spite of the lack of gold braid and side-arms, however, the Americans are the most reliable men. It is said that when the Elder went on the rocks on the coast of Ireland last year the "Reichs Post Secretaer" grabbed his sword and made for the life-boats. The American stood to his business, and did not leave his post until he had overseen the transfer of the mails from the leaking ship to a tug. The sea post clerks handle about 140,000 letters and 60 sacks of papers each trip; but in December and January their work is almost doubled.

CHILDREN WHO SUFFER

from scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases, ought to be given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. For children who are puny, pale or weak, the "Discovery" is a tonic which builds up both flesh and strength. What is said of it for children applies equally to adults. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, and other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia and Biliousness, if it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, the money is returned.

In The Depths.

[Louisville Truth.]

"Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities."—[INGERSOLL.

We tread our ways in darkness. The shadow of the past falls darkly behind us and the shadow of the future wraps us about, deepened with mystery and fear. It is a lonely pilgrimage through the "narrow vale" with the desolate peaks of the past behind us and the bold looming mountains of eternity stretching before. To the rear are the rifted volcanoes that are now extinct. They have poured forth their fires of passion, of hate, of weal and woe, but now they are dead and still and the snows of time are sparkling on their distant crests. Before us are the volcanoes that are yet to pour out their lava upon our souls. We see the glimmer of their fitful fires as they rise and sink about the mysterious craters. We pause and wonder whether those flames shall sear our hearts and try our wills like the tempering of steel, or whether they shall inspire us with quickened life, stronger purpose and better hope.

"Life is a narrow vale between the peaks of two eternities." We have a weary way to go and our staffs are already bent with the journey we have made. All along our path we see traces of those who have gone before. Like the valley that Ezekiel saw in his vision, our narrow vale is strewn with the dry bones of those who have fallen by the way. They are all mingled in the dust alike, and who can point to a moldering skull and say "This was a king," or to another by its side and say "This was a slave?"

Ah, we think if we could only look beyond those misty peaks that hide the great world that we know naught of! But this we can not do. We must wait and pray. We must climb those frowning hills with many a weary step, and when we have at last gained the top, one who is waiting for us will seal our eyes with a little sleep called death and bear us, tranced, into His own domain. There we will awake and the narrow vale and the two barren peaks will be forgotten!

But in the vale called Life we have duties to perform which, left undone, will blight our happiness in the world beyond the peaks of futurity. There are many dark and winding ways that lead down to caverns of shame, guilt and superstition, and once captive to their evil arts, our souls must pine forever in their dark abodes. They have false lights to decoy the uncertain feet and wily intrigues to lull the awakening soul. But along the upward way are beacons that do not mislead—beacons that burn by night and by day and are kindled by the faithful servants of a Shepherd who wants us in His fold.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Williams & Bell, Hartford, and R. T. Taylor, Jr., Beaver Dam.

Girls as Helps to Men.

[Edward W. Bok, in Ladies' Home Journal.]

Almost every man has his private accounts, which require constant recording, and which in many cases are transferred to a clerk in his office to attend to. Here a daughter could be of invaluable assistance. A man's household bills are often to him a matter of annoyance in their necessary auditing, and it would be a relief to the mother, as well as to the father, to know that the accounting was in the hands of a daughter who would bring a personal interest to the work. The lawyer, also, has at times certain briefs and affidavits which cannot always be written at the office, and he, too, would be glad to have his daughter's assistance. In fact, every man has certain things in his life which he would gladly turn into the hands of a daughter if he felt that it would please her to be able to relieve him. Few daughters either realize this or even imagine it. I have often felt that if girls could enter more into the lives of their fathers, and take from them some of the little burdens, they would be the better for it. Not only would such help be a relief to the father, but it would be an educative training for the girl which would stand her in good stead in her later years. Helping her father to remember his daily engagements, seeing that his accounts are properly balanced, following his personal matters—all these things enter into the life of a girl when she becomes a wife. And if she begins with her father's interests she will have a better idea of the things which constitute a man's life when she becomes a wife. Daughters should come much closer to their fathers than they do. And it must be remembered that they are not aloof because of any unwillingness on the part of the father.

Whenever the little children, the ladies or big men want something to regulate their liver or cure constipation and biliousness, Dr. Bell's Tiny Tonic Tablets is what they must have. They cure and you never feel it. Purely vegetable. 5c. a vial at Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell; J. M. Ragland, Rosine; V. D. Fulkerson, Ceralvo; Dr. G. F. Chapman, Centertown; J. B. Maddox, Point Pleasant; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Renfrow Bros., Narrows

THE GIANT AND A PIGMY

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES NOW AT WAR.

The Challenged Nation is Many Times Larger than the Challenger---Size of the Chinese Empire.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

[Louisville Times.]

There are many things about the war between China and Japan which make it more picturesque than ordinary wars.

Consider, first, the tremendous difference in the size of the combatants. Of course you know that China is bigger than Japan and has many more people; but you haven't fully understood how much bigger and how much more populous it is.

The Chinese Empire occupies the entire central portion of Eastern Asia, the biggest of the continents, and its area varies, according to different calculations, from 5,000,000 to 5,559,564 square miles. This includes all the territories over which the "Son of Heaven," who sits in his yellow satin robes in his palace at Pekin, has jurisdiction. China proper, called by its inhabitants Chunghwoh, Middle Kingdom, or Chunhwa, Central Flowery Land, has an area variously estimated from 1,297,999 to 1,432,091 square miles.

Exclusive of China proper, the territory of the Chinese Empire consists chiefly of thinly inhabited regions like the great plain of Manchooria or the tremendous plateau of Thibet.

Nearly all the population of the Chinese Empire is crowded into China proper. The most reliable census figures now place this population at 420,000,000.

There are provinces in China which have a thousand inhabitants to the square mile.

Belgium, the most thickly inhabited portion of the Caucasian world, has only 600. And Belgium is a very small country. No Chinese province is small. Except the English and Russian, the Chinese Empire is the biggest that has ever existed. The Roman Empire at the period of its greatest expansion never included more than 2,000,000 square miles.

Neither Augustus nor any of his successors ever ruled more than 120,000,000 people, less than one-third the number of those who braid their pigtails nicely every morning and whose eyes slant up to heaven without any effort.

The British Empire, with all the millions of India, falls behind China in populousness. Any one of three or four provinces in China has nearly as many people as there are in all the United States.

All the empires, kingdoms and republics of Europe combined barely equal China in population. If all the people of China passed before you in line and you began when you were born and lived to be a hundred years old, you couldn't count them all.

All the people of England or France could be stuck away in a corner of China, and unless you were of an inquiring disposition you wouldn't know they were there.

If the inhabitants of China were standing up in line, shoulder to shoulder, the line would reach around the world four times.

Besides being very numerous, the Chinese are vigorous physically. Some of the biggest men of the world grow in Northern China. Chang, the Chinaman, was the greatest giant of modern times.

The resources of China in other things as well as population are endless. It has every variety of climate and, therefore, every variety of agricultural products. Its limits run from orange groves to ice fields!

China has all sorts of metals. Its river system is rivaled only by that of the United States. The Yang-tse-Kiang and the Hoang-Ho belong in the same class with the Mississippi and the Missouri. In addition, it has many big lakes and high mountains.

China, more than any other country, is a world in itself in resources as well as character. The old Greeks called all who were not Greeks "barbarians." Similarly, the Chinese term "barbarians" all who are not Chinese.

The Chinese believe that the world of light ends at the borders of China.

The Chinaman may dwell for a period in outer darkness, in order to gather in the coin of the barbarian, whom he despises, but always he expects to go back to China; if not in life, at least that his ashes or his bones will reach the blessed land.

The Chinese nation is a human mass—immense, tenacious, patient and self-sufficient. In China, wars, revolutions, floods, fires and pestilence are on a scale commensurate with the population. The greatest conquests in the history of the human race were achieved there by the Tartar followers of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

China inflamed the imagination of Napoleon Bonaparte. After Toulon and before Montenotte he asked permission of the French Directory to accept an officer's commission in the Turkish service. He had his eye on the far East. He was filled with the sanguinary glory of Genghis Kahn and Tamerlane. He said to a friend: "The East is the only theater of mighty events. A man can win glory there." But the permission was refused. China escaped him. Europe did not.

China has had an incalculable influence upon the history of Western Europe and America. How?

Because China drove the Huns and the Turks from her borders. They wandered across Asia in great migratory bands, increasing in numbers as they came, helped to beat down the Roman Empire, totally destroyed the Byzantine Empire and made such a change in European history that it is felt to this day.

All school-boys have heard of the Great Wall and the Grand Canal of China. Those are two things about China that we never forget. The canal is so long and so large that people get into the habit of numbering it among the great rivers of China.

The Great Wall is man's most gigantic work. It was built to keep out the Tartars more than 2,000 years ago. It is of immense height and thickness, and is 1,500 miles long. It is said that an army of 400,000 men was sent against the Tartars, and, after defeating them, was employed for many years in building this wall.

The Great Wall of China is one of the few things no museum manager has tried to get for his show. Thus China, even more than Egypt, is the Sphinx, but not the Niobe, of nations.

Now, look at Japan, China's pigmy antagonist! The area of all Japan is only 147,000 square miles, or exactly three times that of the State of New York. Its population, by the census of 1890, was 40,072,684, or less than one-tenth that of China.

This disproportion makes the war between China and Japan vastly interesting. Nor must it be forgotten that the war is likely to make a great increase in our knowledge of that hidden country, China.

What we know the least about in this country is the Chinese baby. Here are facts about him: Nearly all Chinese babies are blondes. All grown-up Chinamen and Chinese women are decided brunettes. Nevertheless the babies are blondes. It is a freak for which nobody can account.

The average Chinese baby has a transparent nose and white skin, large eyes, varying from gray and light hazel to brown, and soft, silky hair that is usually auburn in color. In North China babies are often born with blue or green eyes and light hair. During the infancy of her child the Chinese mother is supreme in the household. If John clatters about the house too much and disturbs the baby, woe to his pig-tail if his wife can get her hands on it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few remedies which is recommended by every school of medicine. Its strength, purity and efficacy are too well established to admit of doubt as to its superiority over all other blood-purifiers whatever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads all.

Men and Machinery.

[New York World.]

According to a respectable English authority, with whom Anarchist Mowbray is perhaps familiar, the man who uses a known truth with which to pass a thousand nothings should be once heard and thrice beaten.

Without stopping to discuss that further, and leaving the general insanity of Mowbray's opinions also undiscussed, it is well to point out that he is altogether right in telling American workingmen that machinery will crush all who attempt to compete with it.

There can be no doubt on this point. A man cannot compete successfully with a machine which does the work of a dozen men at less cost for fuel than he requires for food. If he tries it, it will mean starvation. No man of sense will try it. The lesson men of sense have learned is to work with machinery, not against it.

Every new labor-saving invention decreases necessarily discomfort and hardship. The man who would work against a steam engine, trying to compete with it, would be a lunatic and would deserve his death of starvation. But though the steam engine would inevitably starve all who try to compete with it, it has done more than all other causes combined to lighten the burdens of labor. It has given to all men the possibilities of better, more comfortable and higher living, and those who cannot see it are as blind as an Anarchist—or a Tory!

The world is steadily improving, and every ounce of power that operates its machinery is so much force applied to the elevation of labor. It is true that the lion's share of every new invention is for a time monopolized by a few who profit immensely by it. But in the end the usufruct is to all, and all are made more comfortable by it.

A Kentucky Enoch Arden.

A correspondent of the Wickliffe Yeoman tells an interesting story of how Dr. W. H. Richardson, a former Ballard county citizen, has just been reunited to his wife in Texas after a separation of thirty-two years. At the beginning of the war Dr. Richardson left Blandville and went to Texas, where he married, near Houston. Shortly thereafter he joined the Confederate army as assistant surgeon. Later he attempted some speculation and was reduced to the ranks. Thereupon he quit the army and went to Mexico. There he took up the practice of medicine and in about the year 1867 heard that his wife was dead. He remained in Mexico until the present year, when, after encountering financial reverses, he determined to come back to Kentucky. Several months ago he returned and has since made his home with a brother. Not long ago in tracing up a claim to some land it became necessary for him to write to his wife's relatives in Texas, when he learned that his wife was still living, though she had married another man after waiting twelve years and hearing no other man after waiting twelve years and hearing no tidings of Richardson. When she learned that Richardson was living she ordered No. 2 to skip and he skipped. Last week Richardson went to Texas and was reunited to the wife of his youth after a separation of thirty-two years.

A Young Man's Clothes

I believe a young man should dress as well as his means allow, no better but no worse, writes Edward W. Bok in the September Ladies' Home Journal. Money spent on a neat appearance is never wasted with a man, be he young or old. The danger in a young man's clothes is a tendency toward extravagance. This is never justifiable, no matter what may be the income of a young man. Extravagance is always wasteful. But neither must he economize too closely. We may like it or not, but we are judged in this world, first for what we are, but also as we look, and a young man's sense should teach him that it is always wise to create a good impression. Good clothes cannot make a young man, but they are a help. A well-dressed young man does not necessarily imply that he should wear the highest-priced clothes out in the very latest styles. It is just as possible to be well attired in clothes of moderate cost, so long as they are not "loud" nor "showy," but quiet and neat. The best dressers among men follow the same method as do the best dressers among women:—they do it quietly but well.

Sells Bros'. 23d Annual Tour---Magnificent and Stupendous Organization

Other shows may come and go, but Sells Brothers' enormous united exhibitions, like Tennyson's Brook, seem destined to "go on forever." They have already been under one and the same ownership and management longer than any other similar enterprise now in existence, and their continual increase in size, attractiveness and popularity is a fair sign to health and longevity. The Messrs. Sells Bros. are legitimate, enterprising showmen, and honorable men, with whom it is both pleasurable and profitable to do business. As such, both they and their stupendous and elegant entertainment will be again most heartily welcome at Owensboro, Monday, Sept 10th.

For their present tour this season their wild beasts, hippodromatic, circus, spectacular and other resources of instruction and amusement have been largely increased, and they undoubtedly present altogether the biggest and best show of its kind in the world. They manage it in person, and it is so conducted as to deserve and obtain universal popularity and patronage.

This year the price of admission has been reduced in accordance with the spirit of the times, and the price will be twenty-five cents to all. The big show of the world. 35t2

No finer tribute to the immortality of the soul has been delivered in the House of Representatives, it is said, than the following which fell from the lips of Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, recently, in an eulogy on the late Representative Houk, of Ohio. "If the Father designs to touch with divine power the cold pulseless heart of the buried corn, and make it to burst forth from its prison walls, will He leave neglected in the earth the soul of man, who was made in the image of his Creator? If He stoops to give the rose-bush, whose withered blossoms float upon the autumn breeze, the sweet assurance of another spring-time, will He withhold the words of hope from the sons of men when the frost of winter comes? If matter, mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of nature into a multitude of forms, can never die, will the spirit of man suffer annihilation after it has paid a brief visit, like a royal guest, to this tenement to clay?"

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

IVORY SOAP
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BEST FOR SHIRTS.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

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SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS are on sale via the
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To the Seashore and the Ocean,
TO ALL THE PROMINENT RESORTS
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UNITED STATES AND CANADA
AS WELL AS TO THE
Pleasant Spots near Home:
GRAYSON SPRINGS,
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Hartford Weekly Herald.

F. L. FELIX .... Proprietor
H. D. RINGO .... Editor

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress—Hon. A. B. MONTGOMERY.
For County Judge—E. T. WILLIAMS.
For County Clerk—ROWAN HOLBROOK.
For Sheriff—JAS. P. STEVENS.
For County Attorney—F. L. FELIX.
For Assessor—JOHN M. LEACH.
For Jailer—JOSHUA A. MAGAN.
For Surveyor—W. H. BARNES.
For Coroner—J. W. BRADLEY.

For Magistrates:
Hartford—NOBLE BEAN.
Cromwell—H. T. PORTER.
Rosine—JOHN W. TAYLOR.
Fordsville—W. P. ELLIS.
Buford—H. F. GRAVES.

ON Tuesday of last week the 53rd Congress adjourned after a long and busy session. The new tariff bill which will mark an era in American legislation was its most important work.

DEALERS in playing cards would better have a care. The new law requires that each pack of cards be stamped with a two cent revenue stamp and to sell or expose for sale any cards without the stamp will subject the dealer to a fine of $50. Col. J. D. Powers of this district has issued a warning and instructions on the subject and had them posted in the various postoffices in his district.

THE car works at Jeffersonville which have been idle for some time started up last week giving employment to nearly 2,000 men who have been idle for a long time. Industries everywhere are beginning to run again and thousands of workmen are returning to lucrative employment. With the free raw material given to them by the new tariff bill there is no reason why the manufacturers of the country should not prosper without being put to the necessity of robbing the consumers with protection prices.

WHETHER there are more of the Messrs. Brown than of other people in Kentucky the last census may determine, but one thing is certain, these citizens bearing the familiar and honorable name of Brown will stand no foolishness on the watermelon question. In addition to the two little episodes in which gentlemen of this name have borne more or less prominent parts in this county recently a neighboring county has one whom it would probably not be popular to project with, as this headed "Fair Warning," from the Princeton *Banner* would indicate:

Any trespasser found in my watermelon patch will not be safe at any time as it will be constantly watched. Please keep out
J. F. BROWN.

OF all the sickening, disgusting affairs ever afflicting Kentucky, nothing has ever equalled or in any measure approached the nasty, nauseating mess being dealt out in the Lexington Congressional race. W. C. P. Breckinridge is settling the pace, and like the high roller he is, is setting it high. Each day brings some new morsel to disgust mankind. Already the world's supply of billingsgate has been exhausted and the search seems only for deeper depths of filth. The shame to Kentucky is not that Col. Breckinridge will be returned to Congress, for he will not be, but that this fair State was ever in any way responsible for so blatant a blackguard as he has shown himself to be. There are yet three more weeks of the contest, and may the day of its termination speed this way.

LAST week witnessed the opening of what promises to be the most prosperous year in the history of Hartford College. Already our streets are thronged with a lot of manly looking young men and attractive, earnest looking young ladies, each bent upon making the best of the splendid opportunity to improve themselves. Hartford appreciates the presence of these young people and there is nothing within her gates too good for them. Already the churches and Sunday Schools are feeling the impulse which their presence always brings and during the year just opening we trust we shall enjoy a repetition in an increased degree of the pleasant experience of last year, during which there was not among the large number of students here a single case of disorderly conduct. That record was a remarkable one, but from the appearance of the present body of students we expect to see it fully equalled.

BEGINNING OF A GREAT WORK.

One of the most remarkable of the many mockeries of the Republican party is its outcry that the Democrats have made no further inroads upon the wall of protection which Republicanism has for thirty years been building and equipping. The Democrats have done what they could. They hoped to do more, but their meager and uncertain majority in the Senate was not beyond reach of the weapons of protection and the result is but a partial success. Much remains to be done and by the grace of God and the sturdy support of the millions of honest men in this country who are Democrats because they believe in the principles of Democracy, the party who for so long have stood threatening before the hosts of protection will yet wreck the castle whose outer wall they have already scaled.

In a recent statement of the case as it is the Hon. W. S. Wilson, of West Virginia, said:

"But all this does not imply dissatisfaction with our own party as a whole, or distrust as to its meanings and intentions. If the closeness of the vote in one house of Congress gave opportunity for a few to combine against the people and against all the rest of the party, and obstruct its faithful efforts to redeem its pledges, the overwhelming mass of the Democrats in the country are subject to no just criticism. They have kept faith. They have been true to their principles. We may ourselves denounce or bitterly condemn those that failed us in this fight. We are not, therefore, subject to condemnation by our opponents.

"If we have done less in the way of relieving the people's burdens than we had hoped and promised; they would have done nothing at all. If we have anywhere uncovered a trust and found it too strong for our complete dislodgment in the first attempt, we have never failed to find them sturdily and solidly arrayed for its defense. The weapons with which monopoly has fought us they have forged and tempered and supplied. The intrenchments and fortresses behind which privilege has decided itself from our attack they have builed for it, stone by stone and stronghold by stronghold."

OUR STANDING ARMY.

Nothing truer has been said than the following by Edward Atkinson in the September *Forum*:

The true standing army of the United States—the only one on which we can rely for effective or useful service in the future—is the great body of teachers in our common schools, academies, and colleges. This number has increased from 229,921 in 1872 to 377,000 in 1892. The appropriations for schools between these two periods have increased from $74,234,476 to $155,000,000, and yet how far short we are in our comprehension of the duty and the responsibility which now rest upon us.

And had you paused to note the change which in the last few years has come to us in this particular? Within the memory of many men scarce past middle age is the time when the hewn log was prime material for both school house and recitation bench. Of the 128 school houses now in this county, less than 30 per cent. are of logs and these are well built and there is scarcely a house in the county but is furnished with the best and most comfortable seats and desks. But best of all is the fact that back of this division of the army represented by the 130 school teachers in this county stand a powerful host made up of the parents and patrons of the schools of the county who are at all times ready to lend all possible aid to the cause of the common school. In this as in many other particulars Ohio county has much reason to be congratulated.

Let the Farmers Think.
[Princeton Banner.]

Except for the memories of the war and its immediate consequences we can see no necessity for the existence of the Republican party in any southern or agricultural State, and particularly in Kentucky. Every act of that party while in power was to the interest of somebody else than the farmer. He has always been told that protection was for his benefit. It enabled the manufacturers to become millionaires, while the farmers are not so wealthy as they were twenty years ago. The cost of the few things he has to buy has become less, but the value of his products has decreased at a much greater ratio. Twenty years ago a bushel of wheat would buy fifteen yards of calico. Now a bushel of wheat will buy seven yards of calico of the same grade. Two bushels of wheat would buy himself a good pair of shoes. Now it takes four bushels of wheat to buy a pair of shoes that are not quite so good. Twenty years ago prices of all kinds started downward, immediately after the demonetization of silver, but while the protected products of the manufacturer took one step toward the bottom, the unprotected products of the farmer took two. When the McKinley law was passed the farmer tightened their grip and stopped, while those of the farmer, paralyzed in every nerve and muscle, let all holds go and dropped to the bottom of the ladder, where they now remain. If the farmer has ever got any good out of the Republican party we are unable to see it. Protection, the cardinal principle of Republicanism, forces him to buy in a single market whatever he needs and could not help him if it would in his struggle against the competition of the world, in whose market his products must be sold. No farmer can be a Republican because he is a farmer. He has some other reason, and we may rest assured it is not one that will put another coat on his back or another dollar in his pocket. It is time for the Republican farmer to do a little thinking of his own account, and we predict that two years of a Democratic tariff will enable him to do it to some purpose.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Whom It May Concern.

I hereby forbid anybody who buys coal at the Moseley & Johnson bank from P. Haffey from paying him more then one-half of the purchase price, as I am a full partner in the business and one half of all the proceeds is due me.

Yours, &c.,
ALBERT RIAL.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

A MALICIOUS STATEMENT.
[Kentucky New Era.]

Nothing could be more base and false than the vile partisan statement that worthy veteran soldiers have been discriminated against by the Cleveland administration. Every attempt to guard against fraud and to purge the roll of fraudulent pensioners is heralded by bitter partisans as gross injustice to the old soldiers. Nothing would ever be heard of such charges if votes were not involved.

AND THERE STANDS KENTUCKY.
[Madisonville Hustler.]

The Republicans of Kentucky and Tennessee are a hopeful set of fellows. There has not been an election for years in either State that the Republican party has not claimed before the vote that they would be successful in the fight. After the ballots are cast and counted it is found that the Democrats have held their own and with their usual majorities. These fellows are good to keep the Democrats scared up about half the time.

SHOULD LINE UP FOR THE BATTLE.
[Louisville Times.]

When the President steamed away from New York the other day for Grey Gables he was attired in a salt-and-pepper suit and a soft brown, or a brown soft, hat. This is a good omen. He and Mars Henri have at last got together in the matter of tariff reform and personal adornment, and, if both will now go out and rub their dehorned heads in a hay-stack, hoof up yaller clay for the sprinkling of their broad backs, and then line up heads and tails together for another onslaught upon the Robber Barons and the Protection Wolves, all Democrats can just bet their bottom dollar that they'll not forget to be happy yet.

LET THE PEOPLE CHOOSE.
[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

If Senators were elected by the people would Gorman be in the Senate? Would Brice, Murphy and Smith be there? Would Vest and Jones dare defy the sentiment of the people of Missouri and Arkansas by serving as the catspaws of Gorman and the trust? The conduct of the Senate has demonstrated that the popular election of Senators is a reform essential to other reforms. The Senate is now an obstruction to honest legislation and a menace to public welfare. The only proof it can offer of a remnant of regard for popular interest and sentiment is the prompt adoption of the House's proposition to amend the Constitution so that the people can elect their Senators. That amendment must be put through.

A MONGREL COALITION.
[Henderson Gleaner.]

In view of the fact that we have no candidate of our own for appellate judge we would recommend Judge Guffy as a man worthy of our esteem and confidence and we would believe that the People's party would make no mistake in voting as a unit for Judge Guffy.—[Farmers' & Laborers' Journal.

And who is Judge Guffy? According to our recollection the judge is an original Kentucky Republican from Butler county, a hotbed of radical Republicanism. And here is the Farmers' & Laborers' Journal, the organ of the People's party in the Congressional district, supporting Judge Turner and Judge Guffy at the same breath and yet urging a coalition of his party with the Republicans to defeat a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Appellate or last court of resort. What do the Henderson county Populists think of the proposition?

DEFINITION OF A DEMOCRAT.
[Carlisle Mercury.]

Rev. George W. Young wanted the editor of the Mercury to tell an audience Monday "What is a Democrat?" Why, Brother Young, a Democrat is what you were before you fell from grace. A Democrat is a man who believes that this is a Government of the people and for the people; a man who believes that it is the duty of the Government to protect life, liberty and property; who does not believe in taxing one man for the benefit of another; who believes in the largest measure of personal liberty; who believes in local self-government; who believes that all taxation over and above that which is necessary is robbery; who believes that the teaching of people to look to the Government for sustenance is a dangerous thing; who believes that the markets of the whole world should be open to whomsoever wants to trade, and many other good things we could tell you if you did not already know.

HE WAS THE EXCEPTION.
[Danville Advocate.]

A drummer—and a drummer, you know, never lies—told me recently of how a preacher tested the effect of the hard times upon his congregation. At the conclusion of one of his sermons he said: "Let everybody in the house who are paying their debts stand up." Instantly every man, woman and child, with but one exception, arose to their feet. He seated the crowd and then said: "Let everybody who is not paying his debts stand up." The exception noted was a care-worn, hungry-looking, clothed-in-his-last-summer's-suit individual, slowly assumed a perpendicular position and leaned upon the back of the bench in front of him. "How is it my friend," asked the minister, "that you are the only man in this large congregation that is unable to meet his obligations?" "I run a newspaper," he meekly replied, "and my brethren here who have just stood up are all subscribers and——." "Let us prey," exclaimed the minister.

TO REFORM REFORMERS.
[Henderson Gleaner.]

By the terms of the amended sugar bill the Sugar Trust will pocket annually a profit of forty million dollars, and whose to blame for it? It is not the Democratic party, and yet a few renegade Democratic Senators voted with the Republicans and Populists to bring about this result. To explain the action of the Populist Senators Judge Turner will have a duty to perform that must necessarily cause him much pain and annoyance. The handful of Democratic traitors have been denounced by the party they have misrepresented in every convention held throughout the States. They are not Democrats, but disorganizers, rebels in the party who will be forced to the wall at the first opportunity. But what have the Populists to say of the conduct of their leaders in flocking and voting with the Republicans, to give this immense amount of money to a trust of men, whose aim is to feather their own nests by fleecing the people? We had been lead to believe that the aim of the Populists was to reform both of the old parties, to improve as it were on their way of doing things by culling from each the best thoughts, in fact everything best for the people. They claim to know what is best and that they are better equipped for bringing about such legislation, and yet in the face of all their seemingly fair and honest pretensions, we find them voting with the Republicans solid as one man to give the Sugar Trust forty million dollars of the people's money. Verily, now who shall arise out of the wreck of parties to reform the "Pops?"

Champ Clark on Democracy.

"Some Simple Simons, who don't know what they are talking about, say that the Democratic party is dead. They reckon without their host. Truth is immortal. Democracy is truth and Democracy can never die. Why was Grover Cleveland elected President in 1892? Not because of his winsome manners, because he is a man plain, even unto bluntness; not by reason of his opinion upon civil service reform, because I would turn the Republicans out faster; not because of his opinions on the currency question, because a greater majority who voted for him differ from him. But he was elected solely because of his declared favor of tariff reform and the emancipation of the masses, and the extending of our commerce, even unto the ends of the earth.

"Certainly, if Democracy means anything at all, it means radical tariff reform: and if any man's opinion in this world was ever known on the subject of tariff reform, Mr. Cleveland's was known to all mankind. No other people were ever so thoroughly educated on this subject as the American people, and when, for the first time in 30 years, the Democrats are placed in position, we are called upon by a handful of Senatorial renegades to stultify ourselves and plead in open court that we are the greatest liars since the days of Ananias and Sapphira.

"Now, they say, and it looks very plausible, why didn't we repeal the tariff law? I tell you, the House did repeal it promptly. We got through with it and passed the Wilson bill in three weeks; and turned it over to the ante-diluvian Senate, the 'American House of Lords,' among the Senatorial money-bags, and for six months the Democratic renegades joined the Republicans in keeping it there. When the bill went from the House it was a good deal better than when it came back to the House. It was infinitely better than the infamous McKinley law.

"This protective tariff is highway robbery. Under the protective system, Rhode Island is the richest per capita State in the Union; that country which God intended to be the poorest is the richest, and the Mississippi and Missouri Valley that caused Thomas B. Reed, when he saw it, to exclaim: 'My God, the soil is so rich if we had it in the East we would sell it by the peck for seed'—this country has, by comparison, been getting poorer.

"I want to say to you, fellow-citizens, that I think I differ from Grover Cleveland on the money question as much as any of you; but so long as the river flows, so long as this heart beats with passion, I intend to give to that brave and honest man the just dues that he deserves for taking the tariff barons by the throat and stripping their mean faces of their masks. When this old body lies moldering in the grave and all our stammering tongues are silent, Grover Cleveland, on account of the fight he has made for tariff reform and the emancipation of the masses, will be placed along with the illustrious men of the world.

"In conclusion, let me say—if you want lower taxes, if you want an economic Government, if you want free elections, honesty in the administrations of public affairs, if you want the blessings of liberty to descend to your children and to your childrens children, you vote the Democratic ticket, and may peace rest upon you. But if you believe that all power should be taken away from the people and settled in the Federal Government at Washington, if you want lawlessness and riot, and if you want your taxes raised as the mercury in the thermometer goes up in the warmth of August, if you want to see a force bill passed that will make your eyes dance in your heads, you vote the Republican ticket, and may God have mercy on your souls."

What Caused the Hard Times.
[Exchange.]

Judge Hubbard, of Iowa, says it is the existence of private corporations.

George Gould says it is the hostility to corporations.

The farmer says it is the low price in wheat.

The silver man says it is the action of Wall street.

Wall street says it is the action of silver men.

The manufacturer says it is the fear of free trade.

The consumer says it is the tariff.

The debtor says it is the creditor.

The creditor says it is the debtor.

The Democrats say it is the Republicans.

The Republicans say it is the Democrats.

The Populists say it is both.

The Prohibitionists say it is the whisky.

The preachers say it is the devil.

Now, what is your idea?

When the children drink bad water and eat too much green fruit, or have the stomach ache or diarrhœa from any cause, you needn't be alarmed about them. If you will get a 25c. or 50c. bottle of Dr. Bell's Anti-Flux they will be at play in half an hour after the first dose. Sold by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell; J. M. Ragland, Rosine; V. D. Fulkerson, Ceralvo; Dr. G. F. Chapman, Centertown; J. B. Maddox, Point Pleasant; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Renfrow Bros., Narrows.

FIRE'S TERRIBLE FURY.

AWFUL DISASTERS IN NORTHWESTERN FORESTS.

Six Towns Destroyed and the Loss of Life is Appalling— From 350 to 500 People were Burned.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

It is an appalling tale of horror that comes from the great Northwest. The terrific forest fires which swept over Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin last Saturday and Sunday caused a fearful loss of life, engulfing hundreds of people in the roaring flames and destroying almost all property in its path. Six towns and villages between St. Paul and Duluth were almost completely destroyed and hundreds perished in their homes or were surrounded by flames as they fled and were burned to death. The lowest estimate places the loss of life at 355, of whom about 250 were citizens of Hinckley. Many of the bodies were burned beyond recognition. Marvelous escapes are reported and thrilling scenes of flame are described. In Wisconsin the destruction of property was heavy, but no loss of life reported. A dispatch from the stricken region gives the following partial account of the terrible scenes witnessed:

The story of the catastrophe which wiped out the material possessions that had made Hinckley a busy, prosperous little city is a short one. The town was built of wood. The school house erected last year at a cost of $10,000, and one-half the Duluth round-house were the only brick structures in the city.

All Saturday forenoon the townspeople were apprehensive. The smoke rolling up from the south told a story unmistakably plain to those accustomed to a wooded country. The fire kept advancing, fanned by the wind which was blowing a gale. About 11 o'clock the fire department got out their engine and laid an 1,800-foot line of hose to the southern outskirts of the town. The hose was all too short for the nature of protection desired and a telegram was sent to Rush City for more. Five hundred feet was sent, but it never reached Hinckley.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the fire literally jumped into the town. Its approach was not gradual. It did not eat its way along, devouring everything in its path, but came in huge leaps, as if to overtake everything fleeing before it, and then burned back at its leisure.

The fire first struck Hinckley on the east side of the Duluth track, and the brave fire-fighters for the first time gave up the unequal battle, and already too late in many instances, turned their attention to their personal safety. The Eastern Minnesota train from the South had just come in, and the people of the panic-stricken city flocked to it for safety. A number of box-cars were coupled on and filled and covered with men, women and children. Some were bareheaded, some were coatless, some few clutched a pitiful bundle of the more precious of their portable possessions. Families were separated. Children joined the throng and left parents. In all there were a motley crew of about 450 or more people.

The train pulled out just ahead of the fire, and succeeded in ultimately reaching Duluth.

About the same hour the accommodation train on the Hinckley and St. Cloud branch left for the latter place with about twenty-five passengers. Its route lay directly across the path of the fire, and their situation speedily became desperate. The ties were burning, the rails were warping, and the trestles were sagging under the train. The smoke had increased so that the engineer was helpless. He could not see the train behind him. Burning trees lay across the track and were being tossed aside by the engine. Suddenly the track gave way, and the train toppled off to one side. No one was injured, and they pressed to Pekegame Station, a few rods ahead. But a few feet in front of the engine was discovered a gorge sixty feet wide and forty feet deep, where the trestle had been burned away. They succeeded in reaching the clearing about the station and escaped with a few burns and bruises. There were burned along the track, however, four or five people, including Dr. Kelsey of New Brighton, who had come up to look after his brother.

The people who were left in the city were in what seemed to be an almost hopeless condition. Egress by the only means of transportation that could hope to distance the swiftly advancing flames was out of the question. The men had been fighting the fire for hours, and the women and children were in a panic-stricken condition. Many of them were of the more ignorant of the population, for a very large percentage of the people who got out on the Great Northern railroad were of the more intelligent class. Horses were harnessed to buggies and wagons. Women and children were hurriedly loaded. In some cases attempts were made to carry off some household goods, but in most instances the people had no thought for aught but their lives.

Probably two hundred people left town on foot or in vehicles, plunging into the woods to the north across the Grindstone river, which skirts the town on the north. They were literally fleeing before the pursuing demon of fire. Over the hill that rises beyond the Grindstone is a swamp, and to this most of the people with teams headed, but it proved no protection. The fire gave them no opportunity to go further. Some abandoned their teams and ran into the lower portions of the morass, but the fire sought them out. Not one was left to tell the tale, and there this morning in a space of little more than four or five acres were counted over two hundred and thirty corpses. There were many families of five, six and seven, and there they lay, the men generally a little in advance, the mother surrounded by her little ones, cut off by the most horrible of deaths.

Nearly all the bodies were nude, the fire having burned every vestige of their clothing, and blackened and charred many of the corpses beyond recognition, and where whole familes were wiped out as they were, and some of the bodies completely incinerated, identification is absolutely out of the question.

Those who fled to the north on foot followed the Duluth track, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that many of them were actually burned as they fled, falling on the right of way for a distance of three miles or more. Nearly thirty bodies were recovered along here.

Some of the foremost of the escaping citizens met the Duluth train coming in from the north. It was due at Hinckley at 4:05. Engineer Jim Root was at the throttle. He stopped the train and took on board about one hundred and twenty-five of the refugees who crowded into the train, completely filling it, for it had a passenger list almost as large. By this time the woods were blazing on each side of the track, and as Root reversed his engine and started back the cars scorched and crackled in the heat. Root ran the train back about three miles to Skunk Creek and the people escaped from the burning cars to the water, and no lives were lost, either of passengers or of refugees.

The people who remained in Hinckley fared the best of all. The Eastern Minnesota tracks mark the eastern edge of the city proper. Just beyond the road owned a tract of land probably embracing at least ten acres. It was purchased for a gravel pit to furnish material for the fill-up approaching the company's bridge across the Grindstone and at other points. To this fact about a hundred people owe their lives, for the space had been cleared in digging the sand.

The whole area indicated had been excavated to a depth in the center of thirty or forty feet. There was a stagnant pool of rainwater in the center three feet in depth. The pit was wide and deep, and to it fled those of the citizens who were willing to trust to its friendly depths. There were probably a hundred of them, and in addition to the human beings quite a number of domestic animals, horses, cows, oxen, pigs, chickens, etc., sought safety here.

It was really the safest place about Hinckley. Three or four hundred trunks, which were rolled only half way down the sloping banks, passed through the fire unscathed. The people went in here as the eastern train pulled out a few minutes after 4 o'clock, and here they remained until after 8, while the smoke and flames from the burning city rolled over their heads. They dashed water over each other and covered their heads with wet cloths to prevent suffocation. One unknown man succumbed to the smoke or the terrible strain and fell in the water and was drowned. So far as known to-day this was the only tragedy of the gravel pit.

Others of the citizens sought refuge in the Grindstone river under the abutments of the two railway bridges and the footbridge. The exact number can not be known, as they were scattered along a considerable distance. That many escaped and some were drowned is well known. The bodies of Mrs. Martin Martinson and her four little children, drowned, were taken from the water this morning.

In the meantime Hinckley was burning with frightful rapidity, and in a few hours nothing was left but blackened ruins. The loss will certainly exceed a million dollars, with but light insurance.

LATER.—Reports from the scenes of the terrible catastrophe indicate that the destruction was even worse than described above. The condition of affairs is more than terrible. The loss of property at a low estimate has already reached $12,000,000, which does not include the standing timber that has been destroyed. But even worse is the loss of life, which, it is feared, will reach as high as 1,000. Nearly 400 bodies of persons having perished have already been received, while the reports as they continue to come in are increasing the list. The best information is that about thirty towns have already been destroyed, driving thousands of families from their homes in the face of the flames.

The Income Tax.
[Kentucky New Era.]

That portion of the tariff bill which relates to the income tax is not to take effect until January 1st, 1895, and will not be continued after January 1st, 1900. It provides that a tax of 2 per cent. shall be levied upon all personal incomes over that amount; and the assessment will be upon the income for the calender year preceding that in which the tax is collected. Every person having an income of not less than $3,500 is required to make a return thereof, and there is a 50 per cent. penalty for neglect or refusal to do so. It is further provided that the same rate of tax shall be levied upon the incomes in excess of operating expenses. Charitable, religious and educational associations are excepted, as are States, counties and municipalities, building and loan companies, mutual insurance companies, and savings banks having no stockholders and receiving no more than $1,000 in a year from any one depositor. The various clauses for the prevention and punishment of fraud are plain and severe, and the chances of evasion are reduced to the lowest possible point. It is quite likely, therefore, that this excellent feature of the revenue policy will be strictly enforced, and that those having taxable incomes will not be able to escape payment. An income tax is the most just and equitable tax that can be levied.

The eagle, the king of all birds, is noted for its keen sight, clear and distinct vision. So are those persons who use Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve for weak eyes, styes, sore eyes of any kind or granulated lids. Sold by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell; J. M. Ragland, Rosine; V. D. Fulkerson, Ceralvo; Dr. G. F. Chapman, Centertown; J. B. Maddox, Point Pleasant; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Renfrow Bros., Narrows.

GENERAL NEWS.

A water famine is prevalent in many towns in Kentucky.

Work has been commenced on the new lock at Rumsey, on Green river.

The Illinois Central Railroad Co. has announced its owernship of the "C., O. & S. W.

Western New York is almost literally burning up. The drouth is the worst ever known there.

Tramps are abroad in Ohio and adjoining counties and are said to be very impudent in their forages.

Everett Jolly has been arrested for robbing the Hardinsburg post-office and placed in the Owensboro jail.

The annual reunion of the Orphan Brigade took place at Russellville yesterday. A big crowd was present.

McLean county farmers are baiting their watermelons with croton oil. This practice is said to be thinning out the thieves perceptibly.

The good effect of the new Tariff bill was almost instantaneous in Berlin, Frankfort, Chemnitz and other export centers of Germany.

Six negroes were shot to death while in the hands of officers at Millburn, Tenn, last Saturday. They were charged with incendiarianism.

According to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals there has been but one mad dog in New York City for twenty-eight years.

A late investigation shows that of the 12,690,152 families in the whole country, almost 40 per cent. own their farms and homes, and the rest hire.

The Crittenden Press reports a farmer of that county who has eighty acres of land in corn and that it will not produce exceeding two bushels to the acre.

A law was passed by the late session of Congress which provides that no Government employe drawing a salary of $2,500 can hold any other official position.

Free quarters for 27,724 G. A. R. visitors have been prepared at Pittsburgh for the encampment. An attendance of 80,000 or more ex-soldiers is now expected.

A Glascow firm has just shipped a lot of lumber to Hamburg Germany. It was probably the finest lot of poplar lumber that ever left the woods of Southern Kentucky.

A new enemy of the watermelon has appeared in Kent county, Del. Crows are attacking the melons as they lie ripening in the fields and destroying them in great numbers.

The will of J. V. Lavagn, of San Francisco, provides for the erection of a hospital for the deaf, dumb and blind, to be located at Santa Cruz, Cal., and to cost almost $1,000,000.

"General" Coxey is now filling lecture engagements in Ohio at $100 per night. He is able to get this price because of the advertisement his march to Washington gave him.

At Russellville last Saturday Charlie Beall killed Lee Barber, by striking him over the head with a heavy well bucket. The murder was unprovoked. Beall is thought to be insane.

Private correspondence states that the situation at Pullman is worse than depicted by the newspapers. There are a great many people out of work and suffering. Times are harder than ever before and get worse each week.

Gov. Brown will order special elections in six or eight counties where there are legislative vacancies. The members elected will never have to go to Franfort unless an extra session should be called next year which is not likely.

Thomas Bird, a farmer living in the southern part of Lawrence county, Ind., found in his wheat field recently a silver medal presented to Gen. William Henry Harrison, for his bravery and gallantry in suppressing the Indian uprising in 1811. Gen. Harrison and his army marched through this part of the State, camping near the present farmhouse of Mr. Bird.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch reports a stem with one hundred berries on it, a horse and a mule colt that are twins, a three pound baby, a mule team that draws 7,328 pounds, a snake with thirty rattles, a black man turned white, a snake full of squirrels, carrots that grow in circles, a bottle in the center of a solid log, nine inches of branch bearing eighteen large plums, a fifteen-foot seven-inches corn stalk, an eighteen pound baby and a gobbler that hatches chickens. All these things produced in the State of Missouri.

The HERALD's readers will remember the famous Oliver Delaney tragedy at Sturgis, Ky., in April, 1893, in which Abbie Oliver lost her life by a shot from a pistol in the hands of a mob. Henry Delaney was forced to marry Miss Oliver by the girl's parents. Delaney was engaged to be married at the time to Miss Fanny Tate, a school teacher, who was thought to be not entirely guiltless in the premises. Delaney was tried and cleared some time ago and on last Saturday at Shawneetown, Ill., he and Miss Tate were married, and thus ends a sequel to a bloody tragedy, wherein perhaps no hearts will ever be entirely at peace with themselves.

Weak eyes are made strong, dim vision is made clear, styes are removed and granulated lids or sore eyes of any kind may be speedily and effectually cured by the use of Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve. Its put up in tubes and sold on a guarantee by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell; J. M. Ragland, Rosine; V. D. Fulkerson, Ceralvo; Dr. G. F. Chapman, Centertown; J. B. Maddox, Point Pleasant; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Renfrow Bros., Narrows.

The Chivalry of the Blue-Grass.
[Louisville Times.]

People outside of Kentucky have always heard a great deal about the gallantry of Kentucky men. The stories about Kentuckians are generally full of poetry and chivalry. They represent the Kentuckian as being a gallant man holding the fair name of woman in greatest reverence, and of at all times being ready to protect her, and, if necessary, to fight and die for her. The decadence has certainly been great. We are told that at Lexington Wednesday one Col. Charles Carroll Leer, a Breckinridge man, publicly expressed the sentiment "that it would be an honor for the maidens of the Blue-Grass to be bred to Breckinridge in order to get children with brains." One man in the crowd lunged a knife at the fellow's heart, but there were hybrids enough present to stay his arm. And yet we boast about Kentucky and the chivalry of the Blue-Grass!

Gains in the Free List.
[New York World.]

Among the salvages from the Wilson bill in the compromise finally passed nothing is more satisfactory than the addition to the free list.

To untax a necessary of life or an essential of industry is to afford complete relief from artificial burdens. It leaves no sophisticated questions as to whether the foreigner, the importer, the merchant or the consumer pays the tax. A free list is tariff reform completed.

The following are the more important additions made in the new bill:

Binding twine, petroleum, crude, and refined, sulphate of copper, ore and bars, nickel ores, copperas, paintings, cotton ties, drawings, sketches, fresh fish, nursery stock, hatters' fur and plush, farming implements, flax, tow, hemp, cotton gins, cod oil, salt, ivory unmanufactured, burr stones, Epsom and mineral salts, timber and lumber, wool.

These articles are taxed in the McKinley law. The total decrease in duties under the new law on the basis of the importations in 1893, has been estimated at $62,407,000. But this does not by any means represent the entire saving to the people. The greatest tax under a high tariff is that which the mine-owners and manufacturers are able to exact by reason of the restraint upon competition. The saving to consumers will be many times $62,000,000.

As a partial offset to this there must be reckoned the difference between the most unjust and unnecessary new sugar tax and the saving from the bounty that has been abolished. This will probably amount to $15,000,000.

The scrofulous taint which may have been in your blood for years may be thoroughly expelled by giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Obituary.

A mysterious dispensation of Providence makes it our painful duty to record the death of Henry M. Austin. He was born near Hartford, January 1st, 1827, and died near Calhoon, July 20th, 1894. His disease was complicated and he was a great sufferer at times for more than a year. How sweet and patient he was during his sickness, and what a consolation to have dear and loving friends around us when the message of death calls us. But those ties are sundered, the home is desolate, the husband and father is gone, and no one knows, but those who have realized it, the great loss of husband and father.

He was perfectly submissive and resigned, and said to his dear wife that he wished he could tell her how happy he was, and waived his hand upward and his spirit was gone. Let me say to his dear wife: Don't weep any longer, for it will only be a short time until we will hear the sweet voice of our blessed Savior saying to us to come and live with our precious loved ones. Dear Father, please remember his baby boy, for he was so loving and kind and always ready to wait on papa. Keep him near thy sheltering side and protect him from the evils of this wicked world. To the other four children, let me admonish them to prepare to meet their dear father, for this life is given to us to prepare for the next. What a union it would be to meet at the beautiful gate an unbroken family. His two sisters, Mrs. J. S. Coleman and Mrs. Mary Skillem, were both sick at their homes and were denied the privilege of seeing him.
X.

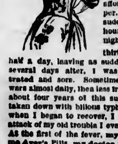
September 2, 1894.

Mrs D. T. Raley Dead
[Bloomington (Ind.) Morning World.]

After a sickness of almost a year, Mrs. Raley died Saturday morning at the family residence, corner Seventh and Lincoln streets. The deceased was a daughter of Sheriff Wilson Adams, and was married to D. T. Raley, about fourteen years ago. Mrs. Raley was 36 years old, and was a member of the Methodist church. She was kind to every one, and a large circle of friends will sincerely sympathize with the members of the family and relatives in their deep loss. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at four o'clock at the College Avenue M. E. church and were in charge of Dr. John E. Steele. The pall bearers were C. R. Worrall, N. E. Mathers, George D. Thornton, Henry O. Axtell, S. E. Carmichael and Henry Woolley. The remains were taken to Rose Hill cemetery for burial.

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to



half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective

A STUDY IN

ECONOMY

AT

Fair Bros. & Co's.

The Vacation Season has been a trying one on your **Children's Clothing,**

Just as the Summer days of heat and dust have been on your own.

NOW

Fair Bros. & Co. can refit the school children for the new term, at a very little outlay to you, and start them off for study bright and fresh.

MOTHERS

Who are worn with the duty of caring for the romping youngsters can easily induce

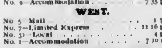
FATHERS

To save money, which they will will do if they

Trade With

FAIR BROS. & CO.,

Hartford, Ky.



BEAVER DAM RAILROAD TIME TABLE

EAST.

No 6—Mail	1 p. m.
No 8—Limited Express	3:33 a. m.
No. 32—Local	5:55 a. m.
No. 2—Accommodation	7 35 p. m.

WEST.

No 5—Mail	1 p. m.
No. 7—Limited Express	11 16 p. m.
No. 31—Local	4 p. m.
No. 1—Accommodation	7 30 a. m.

Hartford Weekly Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

New Footwear at Schapmire's.

The Ohio County Fair the 26th.

Miss Lena Carson is quite sick.

Wait for Carson & Co's New Goods.

Mr. J. P. Sanderfur is sick with fever.

You will see all your old friends at the Ohio County Fair.

Wait for Carson & Co.'s immense stock of New Fall Goods.

Mens Shoes—full stock—every day Shoe for $1 at Schapmire's.

Try the Camel Skin Shoes—at Schapmire's. They can't be beat.

Shoes for Cash at lowest prices at Schapmire's. See his new stock.

Leave your measure with Schapmire for a good pair of Boots or Shoes.

Call on M. T. Likens, Jingo, Ky., for bargains in general merchandise.

The exciting races of the Fair will be worth going miles to see. Opens the 26th.

The little child of Mr. Pete Haffey died Monday night and was buried yesterday.

M. T. Likens, Jingo, Ky., has just received a large stock of general merchandise.

Died, at her home near Sulphur Springs, yesterday, the 4th, Mrs. Jonathan Miller.

Miss Laura Render began a fall term of school at Elmwood, near McHenry, last Monday.

For a shingle, shave or shampoo, call on H. C. Pace, the best barber in the Green River Country.

Exchange your produce with M. T. Likens, Jingo, Ky., for merchandise and get bargains going and coming.

The Ohio County Fair is always an occasion for a grand reunion of the families of this and adjoining counties.

Remember C. R. Martin, the Jeweler, does all kinds of repairing on Watches, Clocks and Jewelry on short notice.

A livery horse in charge of J. M. Mattingly became frightened while being tied to the fence in front of Mr. C. F. Schapmire's residence last Sunday evening, but was caught before much damage was done.

Mr. J. R. Harald has sold his interest in the Commercial Hotel to Mr. Thomas Iler, who will take charge immediately.

The millennium has come! and time shall be no more when you pay two prices for what you buy. Try M. T. Likens, Jingo, Ky.

Carson & Co's is the leading general merchandise store in the county. Their stock of New Fall Goods will amply sustain this reputation.

The game of baseball at Beaver Dam last Saturday, between the Hartford nine and a picked nine, resulted in 27 to 32 in favor of the latter.

Carson & Co. will put on their counters next week the largest and prettiest line of New Fall Goods ever opened out in Hartford. Wait for them.

Mr. John P. Foster will open up a general merchandise store next week at Kahn's old stand. He is now in the East, purchasing a stock of goods.

Mr. Adolphus Johnston and Miss Edna Aull were married at the residence of the bride's parents, at Sulphur Springs, Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The coming exhibition of the Ohio County Fair promises to be the most successful in its history. No pains will be spared to make the attractions superior in every way.

Wesh Gossett, while digging a well on his farm ten miles northeast of Hartford, one day last week, struck oil (or petroleum) in such quanties that he could dip it up with a cup.

Leave your laundry with Renda Miller. He is agent for the Hopkinsville Steam Laundry and will give you good work. Goods shipped every Tuesday and returned Friday.

Mr. Robt. Crowe has accepted the position of head clerk with W. H. Williams, the grocer. Mr. Crowe is an affable business man and his friends will be glad to trade with him.

Petty thieves are getting most too numerous in Hartford of late for the welfare of our peaceful citizens. A good gun in steady hands is about the best antidotes for these nocturnal prowlers.

Mr. L. B. Loney added a curiosity to our cabinet last Monday. It is a piece of hard limestone rock intermingled with a shiny yellow substance, much resembling gold quarts, and is quite a pretty specimen.

Hartford is now suffering from a water famine. We need two or three good public wells, deep enough and sufficient to supply our every need. And they should be manned by good pumps, which at present is not the case.

Some one entered the residence of Mr. Archilles Webb, who lives near Beda, yesterday morning, while he and his wife were out milking, and stole about $40 which was in a trunk. The bed was then fired in order to destroy the house and cover up the crime. Mr. Webb returned to the house, however, in time to snatch the burning goods from the house and save his residence.

The ice cream supper given by the scientific class of the college last Saturday night was a success in every way. A handsome sum was realized from the evening's entertainment and a pleasant reunion was enjoyed by all.

Willie R. Stevens, son of T. J. Stevens, Beaver Dam, who is agent for the Saturday Blade, is one of the most energetic little news agents we have ever met. He is only five years old and sells on an average of 40 papers each Saturday.

Our County Fair is the county's pride and all citizens should unite in making it a success. The management has spared neither pains nor expense to make the coming meeting, which opens the 26th, the most enjoyable of all former efforts. Come and bring your family.

Eld. I. H. Teel, of the Christian Church, filled his regular appointment at the court house last Sunday morning and night. His discourse at night was a masterly effort, a splendid exegesis, delivered in a spirit of Christian love, and was well received by a good audience.

Work has been stopped temporarily on the public well near the Bank. All has been done that is practicable until the steam drill arrives, which is expected to-day or to-morrow, when work will proceed until water is found in sufficient quantity to supply all demands.

C. R. Martin, our hustling Jeweler, has just received a big lot of Jewelry, composed of Pins, Rings, Chains, Buttons, Charms, Bracelets, Necklaces, Scarf Pins, Watches, Clocks, and, in fact, a full line of everything, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest for cash. Call and see him.

The will of the late E. L. Sullenger was probated in county court Monday. It appoints his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, as executrix, and bequeaths to her all his property, both real and personal, with fee-simple title, and full power to sell or convey any or all of said property, after all just debts are paid.

The Ohio County Fair Co. has made provisions that all may take an active interest in the exhibition which begins the 26th. Each day will be a banner day in point of enjoyment and sight-seeing. The exciting races, the various exhibits and the crowds will be features that you cannot well afford to miss. It will be a veritable gala week.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Thos. Duke last Friday night, but were frightened off before securing anything. Mr. Duke had left the front door unlocked, which is quite unusual, and when his son Alva came home about midnight he found the door open and the room disarranged. Mr. Duke's pants, coat and pocket-book were found in the back yard where the thief had dropped them in his flight upon Alva's return.

Rev. Joshua Armstrong died very suddenly at his son's residence near Leitchfield last Saturday evening. He was sitting in the yard reading, and after having tired of reading he put his paper down and went into the house. Soon after he got in he said to his son and daughter "Good-bye" and fell over dead. His remains were interred in the family burying grounds Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends.

Quite an amusing incident occurred in the western part of the county near Beda, a few nights ago. A party of young men were driving along a road in a wagon and were nearing a watermelon patch. Behind a tall hickory tree they espied a sentinel, silently standing watch over the melons. Pulling a gun, one of the young men remarked that he could chip the bark from the said hickory tree and not half try. Just as he raised his gun to fire the sentinel with a yell, took to his heels and disappeared, leaving the boys in full charge of the patch.

Clint G. Ford's Dramatic Company closed a successful week's engagement in Hartford last Saturday night. On Friday night was presented Mr. Ford's great play, "An American Hero," which was the biggest hit of the week. Lovers of the drama find in this play all that is essential for a splendid evening's entertainment. The plot is intense and realistic, intermingled with humor and pathos, and Mr. Ford fairly eclipses himself in the splendid presentation of his part. Mr. Ford is ably supported by a splendid company of artists and his fine success on the stage is well merited.

To the Public.

I have purchased the Ohio county Sulphur Springs and have greatly improved them and am prepared to entertain the public with the best of fare and at most reasonable rates. This is one of the best summer resorts in Kentucky. Patronage solicited.

33 6t WEBSTER CATE, Prop.

Teachers' Meeting.

Programme of Hartford District Teachers' Association to be held at Hartford, Ky., Saturday, September 15, 1894:

9 a. m.—Opening. 9:15—Discussion of "Ends and Means of School Government." 10:00—"The Teacher as Governor." Noon. Intermission.

1 p. m.—Introductory discussion of Skinner's Folk Lore; its aim and how to study it. 2:00—"Conditions of Easy Control." 4:00—Miscellaneous business. Adjournment.

The matter for discussion in the above will be found in the first hundred pages of White's School Management. Every teacher is expected to read carefully the subject matter and be prepared to discuss any part of it intelligently. Remember the promises and pledges made at our Institute are yet to be faithfully fulfilled.

E. R. RAY, Instructor.

FOR SALE.

One good second-hand Piano. Terms reasonable. For information apply to

A. C. ELLIS, Hartford, Ky.

PERSONAL.

Henry Nall is visiting in Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Ringo went to Owensboro Monday.

A. T. Landrum, Falls of Rough, was in town Saturday.

Col. W. H. Moore, Hines Mill, spent Sunday and Monday in town.

A. S. Worsley, editor of the Industrialist, Beaver Dam, was in town Monday.

Col. ton B. Nall, of the Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, was in town Sunday.

Mr. W. M. Fair, of the firm of Fair Bros. & Co., is in the East, purchasing a new fall stock.

Mr. Thomas Caschier and wife, Nelson Creek, are the guests of Mr. J. M. Caschier and family.

Mr. W. H. Duke and wife, Sulphur Springs, were the guests of Rev. G. J. Bean's family yesterday.

Misses Annie and Pearl Renfrow, Sulphur Springs, were the guests of Misses Stella and Ella Thomas Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Cummings, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Pendleton last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Griffin went to Owensboro yesterday, where Mrs. Griffin will spend several weeks visiting relatives.

Willie R. Stevens, Beaver Dam, will leave Saturday for a week's visit to the family of John H. Boling, his uncle, at Somerset, Ky.

Drs. J. E. Pendleton, J. S. Morton, W. O. Holbrook, J. W. Ford and Steve May are attending the Soldier's Reunion at Russellville to-day.

Mrs. J. R. Crawford left for her home in Owensboro Saturday. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. B. Baird, who will make her future home with her.

John Vaught, of THE HERALD force, leaves this morning for his home in Burnt Prairie, Ill., where he will spend two weeks visiting his mother. He will return the latter part of this month.

Mrs. Amanda Griffith and Mrs Emma Austin and son, of Calhoon, visited the families of Dr Coleman and F. L. Felix Friday. They were on their way to relatives in the upper part of this county and the lower part of Grayson and Breckinridge.

College Notes.

Hartford College began its 14th annual session Monday, Aug. 27, 1894, with a very large attendance of both home and boarding students and others are expected next week.

Below is given a list of the boarding students who have matriculated:

Alve Taylor, Theo. McMurray, W. E. Morton, C. L. Armendt, Miss Irene Robards, Mrs. Maggie Simmons, Miss Ida Stuart, R. T. Ross, C. E. Buby, R. L. Pirtle, G. H. Riggs, Misses Bessie Maddox, Lillie Barnes, Oma Williams, B. Lee Drake, Eva Taylor; E. T. Rhoads, E. M. Morton, Sam H. Heavrin, Frank H. Heavrin, Oscar B. Heavrin, Miss Amanda Story, Hugh Robards, Truman Woodward, A. P. Taylor, T. C. Slack, Floyd Wyatt, T. J. Morton, M. H. Keele, Herbert W. Robards, Harvey Pruden, T. S. Helsley, Miss Emma Jett, Miss Gillie Pearce, Jo B. Rogers, James Lyons, Miss Lula Johnson, J. C. Pirtle, R. E. Suttle, J. C. Hoskinson, T. J. Neafus, Oscar Bishop.

Prof. Foster's class in Greek is the largest in the history of the school.

A class of 30 in telegraphy and penmanship will be organized in a few days. Prof. Pirtle, teacher of the former, and Prof. Settle, teacher of the latter, are experts in their respective positions, and we predict for them a grand success.

Prof. Foster's talk in regard to our "High Ideal" Tuesday morning was full of inspiring thoughts, and it should encourage each and every student to diligent work.

The O. L. C. Society, a society of young ladies, and one of the most prosperous in the College, was organized last Friday afternoon with the following officers: President, Annie Fogle; Vice President, Jesse Smith; Secretary, Fannie Render; Treasurer, Berdie Drake; Marshal, Bertie Morton; Critic, Florence White; Editor, Mamie Ross; Janitor, Mary Smith.

The Adelphian Society was organized Friday night with the following officers: President, E. G. Rhoads; Vice President, W. E. Morton; Secretary, A. P. Taylor; Sergeant-at-arms, H. Pruden; Janitor, T. J. Morton. Subject for debate Friday night, Sept. 7, 1894: Resolved, that President Cleveland's action in regard to the recent Tariff bill is not in harmony with Democratic ideas and principles. Affirmative—T. J. Morton, M. H. Keele. Negative—H. Pruden, A. P. Taylor. A.

Notice, Teachers!

Examination next Friday and Saturday at court house, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock, a m. Z. H. SHULTZ, County Superintendent.

BEAVER DAM NOTES.

Mr. A. V. Thompson and family, who spent the summer months at this place, have returned to their home in Louisville.

A large crowd of young people from this place went to Dawson Sunday on the excursion.

Mr. John Hudson, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting his daughters, Mesdames B. F. Gray and W. T. McKenney.

A number of the young people here attended the play at Hartford Friday evening.

Mrs. S. P. Taylor and Mrs. George Barnes returned home from Louisville Friday.

Mrs. Lon Black, of Horton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. Martin, who is very ill with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Lee Barnes went to Morgantown Sunday to visit her mother.

Beaver Dam was the winner in the baseball game Saturday.

The young ladies of the Sunday school will give an ice cream supper Saturday night at the school hall for the benefit of the Sunday school. X.

Notice.

I am still running the Mosely & Johnson coal bank, and no man has any claim on it except myself. The notice published in the last HERALD and signed by Albert Rial was done to injure my bank and no reliance need be placed in it. No man need be afraid to purchase coal from me, for I guarantee that he will have but one price to pay. Resp'y, P. H. HAFFEY.

ARNOLD, KY.

Messrs. W. M. and R. P. Likens have been attending the Green River Union Association of General Baptists.

The Rosine Teachers Association will be held at Mt. Olivet, on the road leading from here to Goff's, about 2 miles from each place, Saturday before the third Sunday in September. We would be glad to see every teacher in the district present. A cordial invitation is extended to those out of the district. The patrons will do all in their power to make it a pleasant meeting.

Boston Renfrow and Perry Daugherty returned from Greenville last Monday.

Messrs. J. C. Pharis and Melvin Evans went to Owensboro last week on business.

The lecture given here last Wednesday night by Rev. Kerr was an excellent one and well attended.

Mr. Robert Kendal, of near Renfrow, died last Friday at 8 p. m. of congestion of the stomach. His remains were interred at Mt. Pleasant Saturday.

We have been trying to get an estimate of the corn crop since we saw your report and we believe it will not reach 40 per cent. in this part of Ohio county, but it is reported there are thousands of acres in the northern part of Butler that will not make one-half bushel per acre. SUBSCRIBER.

Ohio County Ministers' Institute.

The following is the programme of the next meeting of the Ohio County Ministers' Institute which will convene with West Point Church, Tuesday after the first Sunday in October, 1894:

1. "Can an unregenerated man repent of his sins?"—J. S. Coleman.
2. "Are the churches doing their duty toward the heathen?"—J. C. Davis.
3. "What ought to be done with a church that promises a salary and refuses to pay it?"—J. M. Jernegin.
4. "The evils of annual calls to the pastorate."—T. M. Mortoe.
5. "When was the covenant of grace entered into and who were the parties?"—H. P. Brown.
6. "Scriptural evidence of a gospel church."—J. T. Casebier.
7. "The prominent evils opposing the doctrines of Christ in our State."—D. J. K. Maddox.
8. "Scriptural evidence of regeneration."—L. W. Tichenor.
9. "Scriptural doctrine of justification."—G. W. Gordon.
10. "Have we any spiritual authority or example for observing instead of the seventh day as the Christian Sabbath?"—A. B. Smith.
11. "Education"—E. D. Maddox.
12. "Does God make any mistakes in calling men to the ministry?"—G. T. Tinsley.
13. "Punishment of the wicked."—A. G. Davis.
14. "Is there any church besides the Baptist church."—H. V. Royal.

E. D. MADDOX, Secretary.

Notice.

I have leased the coal bank on the Moseley & Johuson farm, 2 miles east of Hartford, known as the Nichols bank, and am prepared to fill all contracts at most reasonable prices. This coal is guaranteed to be as good as any in Ohio county. Patronage solicited.

27tf PETER H. HAFFEY.

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—To correct a report that Mr. W. A. Rone, my deputy, has been dismissed by me, I wish to say it is false in every particular. He has never failed to execute any and all papers delivered him by me or by the court or return same in due time. He is sick now, but does what work he is able to do and will ride regularly when he so desires. This Sept. 1, 1894. J. P. STEVENS, Sheriff.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This is to certify that W. A. Rone did apply to me for medical advise and treatment last June and I did treat him for rheumatism in one of his hips, and did advise him to stop riding until he fully recovered from same. This was the second attack of the same kind. This Aug. 27, 1894. H. L. KING, M. D.

The reasons for me having the above certificates published are these:

On the 20th of last month a friend of mine came to me and informed me that it was being circulated in his neighborhood that I had been discharged by Sheriff J. P. Stevens because I failed to execute some papers placed in my hands. I set about to ascertain who had started this report and finally traced it to Willie Iglehart, who refused to give me his informant. Being unable to proceed on this line further, I decided to take the above method to show to the people that such is not true. Respectfully, W. A. RONE.

Pay Your Debts.

[Cumberland Presbyterian.]

No man can command respect in a community if he fails to pay his debts. But a minister must command more than respect; he must have the unquestioning confidence of the people as the accredited representative of Christ and the Church. No sort of failure more quickly attracts attention than a failure to meet your promises to pay. Promptness and reliability in business matters command respect. This is the thermometer by which many people on the street will measure you and your piety. How can a man stand as a messenger of righteousness and life when the people knew he either will not or cannot pay his grocer's bill? If in this very earthly matter he fails, how can he hope to be trusted and followed in heavenly matters? Therefore, a church should provide liberally for the support of its pastor, so that he may command the respect and trust of business men; and the pastor should conscientiously live within his income. The church cripples itself when it pays its pastor so meagerly as to place him in financial straits; but, however, inadequate his salary, he would better work with his own hands or starve than be a chronic borrower or asker for credit.

A CAR LOAD Of Raw Bone just in for Wheat. Call at once or send in order.

HOCKER & CO.

Notice.

Those having claims against the estate of G. R. Mercer, deceased, will please present same to me properly proven on or before the 1st day of November, 1894, or they will be forever barred. M. L. MERCER,

35t4 Ad'm'r., Aetnaville, Ky.

PRENTIS, KY.

Bro. Hiram Brown has been called to preach at Sixty Creek and filled his regular appointment here Sunday. He preached an excellent sermon.

The school at Prentis began Monday, the 3rd of September with Miss Siddie Davidson, teacher.

Miss Ida Patterson, who has been in bad health for some time, is improving.

Mr. Delmer Williams, son and two daughters, of Beaver Dam, visited Mr. H. B. Taylor's family to-day.

Mrs. Sallie Southerd, who has been in very bad health with heart trouble since May, is able to be out again.

We are glad to see the tie work reviving again. COUNTRY LASS.

Licensed to Marry.

James Hatler and Mary M. Awtry.
O. M. Shultz and Katie Coombes.
V. L. Swift and Abbie J. Allen.
S. T. Barnett and Mrs. Aucie D. Wallace.
Robt. L. Everly and Myrtle Wallace.
J. P. Clark and Isabena Gillstrap.
Adolphus Johnston and Edna Aull.
C. C. Thomas and Corda Edmunds.

NARROWS, KY.

Business is very good.

The late rains have been a great advantage to the crops and farmers seem very much encouraged.

M. C. Powers, the saw mill man, went to Owensboro on business to-day.

The Uncle Frank made its regular trip to Hines Mill to-day and returned with a heavy cargo.

Mrs. B. P. Petty of this place is very ill.

The protracted meeting at Huffs Creek church, two miles north of this place, is being conducted by the Revs. Oldham and Bruner. They are having good success.

The New Baymus nine played the Narrows Saturday evening. Results: 31 to 24 in favor of New Baymus.

Mr. Lee B. Mills, of Hartford, opened school in this district this morning with a large attendance. Several of the patrons were present at the opening of school and were well pleased with the work. With the interest now manifested by the pupils and patrons, and with Mr. Mills as teacher, we contemplate a very successful school. HERCULES.

Excursion Rates.

For G. A. R. Encampment at Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 10th to 15th, 1894. Tickets will be on sale at Beaver Dam, Ky., Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 at $12.10 for the round trip limited to two days each way with extreme limit till Sept. 25, 1894.

$1.50 round trip from Beaver Dam to Princeton Sunday, Sept. 16th. Special train will leave Beaver Dam at 7:10 a. m. Returning: Leave Princeton at 11:30 p. m. Tickets will also be good returning on No. 6, Sept. 17th, 1894.

H. MERRICK, Agt.

SELECT, KY.

Sept. 2, 1894.—Rev. John Annis preached quite a forcible sermon to a large and attentive audience at Oak Grove schoolhouse last Sunday.

Dr. Hinche and family will leave today for Arkansas. We regret very much to give them up.

Rev. Hampton began a series of meetings at New Zion church last Saturday night.

The singing at the residence of Mr. J. A. King on last Saturday evening was quite a success.

Mr. Birch Shields, of near Cromwell, passed through town Sunday evening enroute for Boizetown, where he is teaching quite an excellent school. CITY GIRLS.

Young men or young women aspiring to any vocation in life should always remember that the bottom rounds of the ladder of time are filled to overflowing, but there's always room at the top. That's where Dr. Bell's Anti-Flux for colic, cholera and diarrhoea stands. It's sold at 25c. and 50c. on a guarantee by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell; J. M. Ragland, Rosine; V. D. Fulkerson, Cerralvo; Dr. G. F. Chapman, Centertown; J. B. Maddox, Point Pleasant; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Renfrow Bros., Narrows.

Excursion,

For colored emancipation celebration at Greenville, Ky., Sept. 22d, 1894. Tickets will be on sale Sept. 22d at 75c. for the round trip, good to return Sept. 23d, 1894.

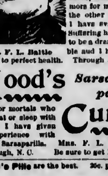
HARLEN MERRICK, Agent.

The Czar's Daily News.

It is useless for a Russian editor to put any jokes in his paper to please the czar, because his majesty never reads them. There is an official known as the censor, who gets up very early in the morning, so that he may read advance sheets of the various journals and select such matter as may be best calculated to please the czar and give him an appetite for breakfast. These siftings are then copied on sheets of fine paper and are deposited on his majesty's table for his perusal. Nothing about bombs or dynamite meets his eye, no comments on his tyranny, no remarks about Siberia—in fact, the czar is kept in total ignorance of his real position and how he is regarded by the world at large.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For Months

I have been a sufferer from trouble with my kidneys. My back was so lame I could not raise myself from my chair, nor could I turn over in bed without great pain. I also suffered much with indigestion. Since taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla with most gratifying results, I now feel like a new person. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done more for me than all the other medicines I have ever taken. Suffering has ceased to be a dreaded trouble and I have been Through sympathy with poor mortals who cannot eat or sleep with comfort, I have given my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. F. L. BATTLE, Tarborough, N. C.



Mrs. F. L. Battle restored to perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.

Quarterly Report

OF THE

BEAVER DAM

DEPOSIT BANK

At the Close of Business on the 18th Day of June, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$72,075.87
Overdrafts, secured	264.14
Overdrafts, unsecured	594.30
Due from National Banks	11,115.53
Due from State Banks and Bankers	45.59
Banking house and lot	3,000.00
Specie	2,632.78
Currency	2,044.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,500.00
Current expenses	867.18
	$94,139.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in cash	$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	8,250.00
Undivided Profits	4,204.02
Due Depositors	56,571.67
Due State Banks and Bankers	59.00
Due National Banks	54.60
	$94,139.29

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } ss.
COUNTY OF OHIO. }

JOHN H. BARNES, Cashier of Beaver Dam Deposit Bank, a bank located and doing business in the town of Beaver Dam, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 18th day of June, 1894, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State designating the 18th day of June, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by JOHN H. BARNES, the 20th day of June, 1894. ROWAN HOLBROOK, Clerk Ohio County Court.

By SHELBY TAYLOR, D. C.

J. H. BARNES, Cashier.
R. P. HOCKER, Director.
JNO. H. BARNES, "
I. P. BARNARD, "

STATEMENT

Of condition of the

BANK OF HARTFORD

June 30, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$65,151.81
Overdrafts, secured	1,642.91
Overdrafts, unsecured	153.64
Due from Banks	7,763.35
Banking house and lot	3,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,000.00
Cash in safe	8,896 13
Debts in suit	668.54
Stocks and Bonds	1,341.67
	$89,418.05.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$30,000.00
Due Depositors	52,839.71
Due other Banks	430.17
Profit and Loss account	4,948.17
Dividend No. 20	1,200.00
	$89,418.05.

S. K. COX, PRESIDENT.

WANTED!

AT THE

OWENSBORO

Woolen Mills

OWENSBORO, KY.,

Fifty Thousand Pounds Wool in Exchange for Woolen Goods.

We have on hand a large stock of Monarch Pants, Cates' Jeans, Linseys, Flannels, Blankets, Skirts, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarn, Wool Rolls, &c. These goods have been made from best home-grown wool, and for strength, softness and durability are unequalled. We will make it to the interest of those having wool to sell to exchange with us, and would be pleased to correspond with our customers. ☞Samples and prices furnished on application.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

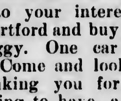
Wide Awake!

AND

First in the Field!

WITH OUR NEW

BUGGIES AND HARNESS



IT will be to your interest to come to Hartford and buy yourself a Buggy. One car load just received. Come and look for yourself. Thanking you for past favors and hoping to have a continuance of same, I remain

Yours, &c.,

C. L. Field.

Hartford Weekly Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

IN OLD BARREN COUNTY

THE FAMOUS TRIAL OF JOHN C. HAMILTON RETOLD.

He was Tried and Hanged for the Killing of Dr. Sanderson, but Proved Innocent Years Afterwards.

A DISTRESSING MISTAKE

[Bowling Green Democrat.]

In the year 1817 Dr. Alexander Sanderson was murdered in that part of Barren county which is now Metcalfe; and John C. Hamilton, a wealthy citizen of the neighborhood, was tried, convicted and hung for the murder—upon evidence wholly circumstantial but of so remarkable a character as to convince the jury and the whole population of his guilt, notwithstanding Sanderson was his friend, his fellow-traveler and his father's guest.

Hamilton was an uncle of the Hamiltons of Bath and Montgomery counties, of a wealthy, proud and aristocratic family: indeed, it is alleged that his case was prejudiced somewhat by the prevailing feeling of envy toward the family.

It appeared upon the trial that Hamilton was a trader, driving stock to Mississippi to sell. His companion on a return trip was Dr. Sanderson, a wealthy planter residing near Natchez who visited Kentucky to purchase slaves for his plantation. He brought with him a large sum of money of which Hamilton was apprised. Their route, which was on horseback, lay through a wild and sparsely settled porton of the "Indian Territory," and and Dr. Sanderson was very sick during the greater part of the journey. On their arrival in Barren county they went to the residence of Dr. Hamilton's father, where Dr. Sanderson remained for several weeks, until he recovered his health. Shortly thereafter, the two left the house in company, Hamilton going as a guide for nine miles only, to a point where the road forked, one branch of which led to a neighboring county, where Sanderson was to attend a sale of negroes at public auction. The two men were seen together at various points on the road; the last time at a point three quarters of a mile from the forks. Shortly afterward Hamilton returned alone, and the night followingthe horse of Sanderson came up riderless to the house of Hamilton's father.

Sanderson was never seen again alive. Several days elapsed, and suspicions were aroused that he had been foully dealt with. The neighborhood, enmasse, made search for his body. It was found near the road, covered with brush and briars. His hat was discovered in a hollow stump, and, under a log near by, a brass horse-pistol with the hammer broken. In the head of the murdered man were found a number of shot and a piece of the hammer of the pistol. Under the lining of the hat was a list of thirty-three $100 Mississippi bank bills, the numbers thereof and to whom payable.

When Hamilton was arrested the bills corresponding to the list were found inhis possession. It was shown that he had borrowed the pistol from Col. Gorin, of Glasgow: that the shot in the head of Dr. Sanderson corresponded in size with the shot purchased by Hamilton; that Hamilton's sherry-vallies, or overhauls, were concealed in his father's barn and there was blood upon them; they were fully identified by his sister. This was the evidence produced by the State.

In his defense it was alleged that for years he and Sanderson had been intimate friends; that they had traveled together for many days through a wild country; that a little neglect during his sickness would have insured Sanderson's death, and Hamilton could have thus secured the money. Mississippi money was at a discount in Kentucky, and Kentucky money at a discount in Mississippi; Hamilton was about to return to Mississippi where he could use the money of that State, while Dr. Sanderson wanted the Kentucky money to buy negroes; and Hamilton said that for mutual accommodation and profit, they had exchanged money. He proved that he had borrowed one thousand dollars of the bank in Glasgow, to make the sum required for exchange. As to the pistol, he said he borrowed for his own personal protection, and that when parting with him at the forks of the road he had given it to him. He alleged that his negro servant had stolen his sherry-vallies, gone to a dance, where he got into a fight, and concealed them in the barn until he (the negro) could have the opportunity to clean the blood from them. His statements were not corroborated and he was convicted and hung.

The celebrated John Rowan was his chief counsel, and defended the unfortunate man with marked ability; but the evidence was so strong that he felt he presented a hopeless cause. Indeed, he subsequently declared that with one exception he never had a case possessing so few points for successful defense. Solomon P. Shape, whose tragic fate a few years later sent a thrill of horror throughout the State, prosecuted Hamilton, and being thoroughly convinced of his guilt, showed him no mercy. Hamilton's family alone believed him the victim of circumstances. The accused died protesting innocence.

Now for the sequel. In the year 1869, Hon. Richard H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, the U. S. Minister to Central America, was visited at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, by Col. Gibson, a rich planter residing near Vicksburg, who told that some 30 or 35 years ago, a murderer was executed in Mississippi, and while under the gallows he heard him confess that he and a comrade, both fugitives from justice, were hid at the head of a ravine where the body of Sanderson was found. They saw him as he approached; dashed out and seized and dragged him from his horse; he endeavored to use his pistol, which they wrenched from his hand; they then struck him with the pistol and broke the hammer, which remained in his head; they robbed him, concealed his body and fled. They afterwards heard that Hamilton was hung for their crime, but the facts had never been made known until that time. This man's comrade had met his death by the hangman for another murder but died without disclosing his connection with the foul deed, and it rested with him alone to reveal the truth. Mr. Rousseau was requested by Col. Gibson to make known these facts—that they might reach Hamilton's relatives, and wipe out from the dead and the living the stain which rested on them.

Advice Followed.

[Washington Evening Star.]

A young man of this city was so much given to exaggerated expression that his friends found it necessary to remonstrate.

"Think before you speak," said one of them. "That's the only way to do it." And several friends who were near endorsed the advice.

"But that takes time," he pleaded. "I never misrepresent anything that is really important, you know."

"It doesn't make any difference. You are making a mistake. You are getting a reputation which is hurtful to you socially and in a business way."

"What'll I do?"

"Never say anything you are not absolutely sure of."

"Well, I'll try it."

It was some days after, when they met on the street. Both were in a streaming perspiration, and the friend of the imaginative man remarked:

"Hot; isn't it?"

The only reply was a look of earnest reflection.

"I say it's mighty hot."

The young man reached around into his coat-tail pocket, drew out a thermometer, and after gravely inspecting it, said:

"Ninety degrees in the shade. Yes, I think I am justified in replying to you, as I have to several other people to-day, that the heat is very intense, although nothing extraordinary for this time of year."

To act on the liver and cleanse the bowels, no other medicine equals Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Weather Hints.

[From Harper's Young People.]

Watch the sky for what are called "mares'-tails." These appearing after clear weather show the track of the wind in the sky. A rosy sunset predicts fair weather. A red sky in the morning foretells bad weather. A gray sky in the morning means fine weather. If the first streaks of light at dawn are seen above a bank of clouds, look out for wind; if they are close to or on the horizon, the weather will be fair. In general, soft, delicate colors in the sky, with indefinite forms of clouds, mean fair weather; gaudy, unusual colors, and hard-edged clouds mean rain, and probably wind.

A dark, gloomy, blue sky is windy; but a bright, light blue sky indicates fine weather. Generally, the softer clouds look, the less wind (but perhaps more rain) may be expected; and the harder, more "greasy," rolled, tufted, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove.

A bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind; a pale yellow, wet; orange or copper-colored, wind and rain.

These are some of the most important points about weather which have been set down in the books by old and experienced sailormen. If the young yachtsman will bear them in mind, and at the same time keep an eye on his instruments, he will not often be taken unawares by bad weather.

SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our SOUVENIR PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, the regular price is Fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with description of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address,

H. E. BUCKLEN & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Where Summers are Always Hot.

[Chicago Tribune.]

During the hot weather recently Gen. Miles and some other officers in the regular army who have had experience in Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California, made no complaint. "The warm weather we have had here," said Gen. Miles, "does not compare with what I have experienced in the Panhandle of Texas, in New Mexico and Arizona. I remember once during the campaign against the Comanches in the Red river country some twenty years ago, when it was so hot we had to let the water stand over night to let it cool off so the men could drink it. Many times we had to go hours at a time without water of any kind. During that campaign I saw some of the men cut the veins in their arms to get blood with which to moisten their throats and mouths. I saw the same thing during the Geronimo campaign.

"In three military posts down in the South-west country I have seen the mercury register 126 degrees, 128 degrees and 130 in the shade, and 110 at midnight. The heat here, as compared with that, was cool and refreshing. But in all the hot weather in the regions to which I have referred I don't think I ever knew of a case of sunstroke. Sometimes, it is true, I have known of the men giving out so they had to be placed in the ambulance for a time, but never a case of actual sunstroke. This may have been due to the difference between the atmosphere of this country and that. It is a peculiar fact that we have the hottest and probably the coldest weather in the United States of any country in the world. In Dakota and Montana the mercury often registers 55 to 58 degrees below zero and, as I said, in the South-west it often runs up to 130 degrees in the shade. The atmosphere in the Arizona region is thin and dry, while it is heavy and humid here, and this makes it seem so much hotter here than there."

Lieut. Col. James P. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, said: "The heat down in Southern California, New Mexico and Arizona did not seem to affect a person like it does here in Chicago. I never heard of any one being sunstruck down there. I have been through a good many campaigns in the South-western part of the country, but I do not recall any instances where the soldiers suffered excessively. I have often seen it so hot it would burn one's hand to touch the barrel of a gun and have seen the men and horses suffer for water until their tongues would swell."

For many years Capt. Marion P. Maus, of Gen. Miles' staff, was stationed in Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico. He said: "Down in the Mojave desert they tell a story which illustrates the climatic situation. An army officer with a detachment of men was following a band of Indians. The soldiers were out of water and suffering intensely when they came upon a shack at one side of the trail. The owner had deserted it. Before leaving it he hung a sign over the door which read: 'One hundred miles from water, fifty miles from wood, and ten inches from hell.' The soldiers were quite ready to believe the sign told the truth, especially the last phrase, as it was then about 125 degrees in the shade.

"In the Geronimo campaign we suffered intensely from the heat. My belt plate used to get so hot I could not touch it without blistering my hands. And yet I never have heard of any one being sunstruck down there. The water gets so hot the horses can't drink it, and too hot to bathe in. In the most arid parts of the Mojave desert we used to see wolves, rabbits and quail. When I first went down there I was amazed at this. But I afterwards learned they got water from what is called the 'nigger head' cactus. They eat into the core of this plant and there find water. Then up in the rocky hills there are what the Mexicans call 'tenaja,' or water holes. These are not numerous, however.

"I remember once we were ordered out to chase a band of Comanche Indians. We had ridden some sixty or seventy miles into the desert after them. We had had no water since starting and both the men and horses were suffering terribly. The scouts had calculated on getting water for us from a 'tenaja' near this point, but when we found it the water was unfit to drink. The Indians had killed a horse, disemboweled it and thrown the body and entrails in the water hole. There was no 'nigger head' cactus in that region, and we had to go all the way back to the fort in the intense heat without water. The suffering of both the men and horses was frightful."

Wanted!

[New Orleans Picayune.]

A barber to shave the face of the earth.

A bed for a tick of a clock.

A timekeeper for a mill race.

A sure cure for a pig's stye.

A carpenter to put a roof on a water shed.

A charter for a snow bank.

Agents to handle the spice of life.

Some one to spin a mountain top.

A tonsorial artist to shampoo the head of a river.

A detective to unravel a grass plot.

A doctor to cure a window pane.

An audience to see a horse fly.

A nurse maid to rock the cradle of the deep.

A key to a fire lock.

A comb for a tow head.

A singer who can reach the high seas.

A man to find traces of a lost harness.

A lawyer to try a watch case.

A tailor to take the measure of a suit for libel.

A butcher to handle a few cold shoulders.

A sign language for dumb waiters.

Some use for a dog's pants.

A pair of handcuffs for procrastination—the thief of time.

A necklace for a neck of land.

A pump for a well spring of information.

Some buttons for a coat of paint.

A commander to take charge of a courtship.

A machine to thrash "wild oats."

A harness-maker to build a harness for a night-mare.

A thousand skippers to take charge of a head of cheese.

Their Wedding Journey.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Two families were recently greatly disturbed over a telegram. A son and a daughter of these families had married and gone away on a bridal tour of three weeks or a month, as the case might be. Two days after the three weeks were up the bride's parents received a telegram, which read:

"Have had a row with my husband. Am coming home. KITTY."

To say this was not startling would be to say what was not true, and the bride's parents at once hastened to the home of the bridegroom's parents, only to find there a similar message, except that it read, "Have had a row with my wife." Messages were wired at once, but no replies were received, as the couple had evidently started home immediately after they had sent their communications. Then there followed an anxious waiting, and thirty-six hours later the facetious and happy couple turned up smiling, with the explanation that it was a row on the river they were talking about, and they weren't to blame if the telegraph didn't pronounce words correctly.

You people who are troubled with constipation should buy for 25c. a vial of Dr. Bell's Tiny Tonic Tablets. They are not a cathartic, but cure by giving strength, vigor and vitality to the digestive organs, stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell; J. M. Ragland, Rosine; V. D. Fulkerson, Ceralvo; Dr. G. F. Chapman, Centertown; J. B. Maddox, Point Pleasant; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Renfrow Bros., Narrows.

GREAT MEN AT LEISURE

HOW A FEW OF THEM WHILED AWAY THE HOURS.

Reading the Dictionary was Lincoln's Favorite Pastime--- Agassiz Charmed Fish, Gladstone Edited.

WEBSTER READ ALOUD.

[Exchange.]

The majority of the world's great men have been very healthy boys, who loved boyish sports and wholesome exercise, and yet by no means were their ideas of pleasure bounded by a day's fishing, game of foot ball or holidays; as for example, Abraham Lincoln, who bears as great a reputation for physical strength as tall, broad-shouldered Gen. Washington.

Lincoln, when a boy, cordially hated the farm work, and yet faithfully accomplished his share of it, looking forward every day to a twilight hour with his books. When the last of the rough, tiresome chores was done, tall Abraham would drag his chair into the dooryard, and tipping it back by propping his big feet against the side of the house, forget his labors in reading the dictionary.

His only other books were the Bible, "Aesop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's Progress," a life of Washington and a history of the United States. When these lost interest he would walk to the nearest town and on precious bits of paper copy down such extracts as he could make from ponderous law books in the Constable's office, in order to have fresh reading material.

Even his dictionary studies had to be given up in winter, when there was no twilight and no candles; so on the back of the wooden fire shovel, with a piece of charcoal, he would amuse himself by working out mathematical problems and writing essays, that could be shaved off, leaving him a fresh surface.

Sir Rowland Hill, perhaps some American boys and girls do not know, was the man who, in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign, reorganized the postal service of Great Britain, from which ours is adopted, and made it possible to send a letter for a few cents to any part of the country.

He was the son of a school-teacher, but so delicate he was not permitted to study with his brothers. He suffered from loneliness a great deal, yet found perfect contentment in lying flat on his stomach on the hearth rug, adding up tremendous columns of figures.

Mr. Gladstone, when he went to Eton, was considered the prettiest little boy in the school, but he was not very popular, as he cared very little for outdoor games.

His companions rarely saw him run, and a boat he had for sculling on the river he invariably locked up and rarely loaned to other boys when he was not using it.

What he dearly loved, however, was to make long addresses on most serious subjects in the school club of which he was a member. Then for amusement he helped to edit an Eton magazine, for which he wrote a great number of poems, editorials, translations and essays.

Thomas Jefferson as a boy rode well and played the violin, but most sincerely loved to study. When very young he went to college and gave fifteen hours a day to his books, and for exercise at twilight would run for a mile out of the college grounds and back again.

Cuvier, the great naturalist, used to make his school-fellows the tiniest but most perfect maps of bits of colored cloth or paper pasted on a sheet, and then drawn over with dots and lines to represent mountains, rivers, towns, etc.

A water clock and a sun dial, this last marked out on the site of his landlady's house when he went to boarding school, were made by Sir Isaac Newton, who, as a little boy, was forever inventing something.

He contrived a curious little mill, the arms of which were made to move by a pair of mice imprisoned in the mill's tower.

Though for a time at school he was rather a lazy boy, when, later, he went to live on his mother's farm, he shirked his daily duties often to stop and build wonderful little toy wheels by a brook's side, or lie under a shady hedge and study out long mathematical problems.

Louis Agassiz was so expert a fisherman when a little boy he could catch them in his hand, fascinating them by strange motions of his fingers.

He kept a number of pet fish in a stone basin behind his father's house, and was clever at taming field mice and all sorts of little animals and insects.

He was an expert little cobbler and cooper; could make water-tight barrels as well as a man, and manufactured pretty shoes for sisters' dolls.

Perhaps of all things Daniel Webster when a boy, loved best was to read aloud. He never remembered when he first began to read, but as a very tiny boy he read the newspaper regularly to an old British soldier, who used to carry him about on his shoulder.

One day his schoolmaster offered a prize of a jackknife to the boy who could learn the greatest number of Bible verses, whereupon the next morning Daniel got up and rapidly spoke off so many verses that the master had to beg him to stop, and promptly presented the knife.

ELECTROPOISE

Two Months' Rent $5.00.

To take advantage of this offer you must order before September 1, as this offer will be positively withdrawn on that date. For full information address DuBois & Webb, 509 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Remedy for Worms.

I. S. Weber, Iowa City, Iowa, writes the Kentucky Stock Farm about sugar as a remedy for worms in horses. He says: "I frequently see an article by some one giving his experience with worms in colts, and also a remedy for killing them. To all lovers of the horse I will give my experience. I think it a mistake to put strong medicine into a horse's stomach for the purpose of killing worms; for the minute anything goes into the stomach that the worms do not like they take hold of the stomach, but when something sweet, which they like, is introduced, they let go the stomach and eat it. Once loose from the stomach, the worms are carried into the intestines with the other matter and pass away. I feed a small handful of sugar once or twice a day, and within the next twenty-four hours I see worms to my heart's content."

NOTHING FOR THE BIBLE.

An Aged Man's Vain Errand In a New York Pawnshop.

In a Bowery pawnshop a man shuffled up to one of the clerks with a big bundle which he wanted to pawn. The man was old and decrepit. His hair and beard were long, white and unkempt. His clothes were ragged as the wrappings of his bundle. He laid the bundle down on the counter, pulled off the wrappings and displayed a Bible of what is known as the "family" sort. It had large, heavy covers stamped in gilt and looked as if it might be illustrated with full page steel engravings.

"What'll you give me on that?" said he to the clerk.

"Nothing," replied the clerk, with the most discouraging accent imaginable and apparently without even a glance at the Bible.

"Oh, yes, you will," said the old man. "Please give me something."

"No," answered the clerk, "not a cent."

"But I've got to have it," pleaded the old man. "I haven't had anything to eat today. Give me 50 cents."

"Nothing to drink, you mean," said the clerk, with another glance at the trembling old man. "I won't give you anything. We don't take Bibles anyway."

The clerk turned to talk to a man who wanted to pawn a ring. The old man hesitated a minute and then renewed his effort.

"Well, give me 25 cents then," he said. "I've had more than that on this before.'

"Not here," answered the clerk. "I tell you we don't take Bibles. Go on, now."

The old man gathered up his Bible and shuffled away. The man who was pawning the ring looked on with evident interest. He was thinking of the many stories he had heard of men who would pawn the family Bible for drink money and reflecting that here was a pawnbroker whose heart was not as stony as tradition makes believe, who had some taint of sentiment, if not of reverence, left in him.

"Is that a rule of the house?" he said to the clerk who was making out the ticket.

"What?" asked the clerk.

"That you don't take Bibles."

"No," with a laugh. "That was just a bluff. We take anything. But that Bible was worn out and wasn't worth a cent."—New York Sun.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is different from all other cough remedies. It cures by allaying the inflammation and giving tone, strength, vigor and vitality to the respiratory organs. Guaranteed by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell; J. M. Ragland, Rosine; V. D. Fulkerson, Ceralvo; Dr. G. F. Chapman, Centertown; J. B. Maddox, Point Pleasant; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Renfrow Bros., Narrows.

A Study for Farm Boys

[Homestead.]

A great many farm boys have the idea that the farm does not afford sufficient educational material for their education in life; that it is somewhat of a dry place and that they would like to be in a sphere much better adapted to their talents and abilities. If something to keep the mind constantly active is what these young men are looking for, they need not go a step off the farm. As a rule they know what kind of land is best adapted for corn, what for wheat, oats or barley—what field, and under what conditions, gives what they term the best chance for a crop. Farm boys are usually quite well informed on these points and can often make as shrewd an estimate of the possible crop as their fathers. We suggest to them as a further education that they make a minute study of the herds and the flocks upon the farm, and see if there be not in these enough to keep the attention of the brightest boy for a year to come.

They will have no difficulty in picking out, for example, the cow that raised the best calf this year, the best one last, or, at least, one of the best, and that always grows first-rate calves, unless something interferes with their development. We suggest to them to make a careful study of that cow—her size, her form, her handling, of the peculiar touch of the hide by which an experienced feeder knows what cattle will feed well, and then that they proceed to pick out cows that have the same form and type, and see whether or not these cows do not, when bred to the same sire, produce calves of similar quality. In this way they will be able to fix in their minds an ideal of the best beef type on that farm. This will enable them to begin to prepare for examining the herds of their neighbors, as occasion offers, and see the similarity as well as the points of difference between the beef breeds. In this way they will lay the foundation for good breeders of beef cattle in the future.

September 1st. the Last Day.

This date may not be the last day of all time, but it is positively the latest date that you can rent an Electropoise for two months for five dollars. All orders received on or before this time will receive prompt attention; all new instruments. Don't delay until the last day before making up your mind; take advantage of it right now. One of our patrons thus aptly expresses himself: "The Electropoise has cured me of neuralgia, indigestion and a complication of other ailments which had so completely wrecked my nervous system that my life was a burden. I had been sick for twenty years. I realize that the Electropoise is a propelling force in nature's storehouse for suffering humanity. It is nature's remedy, whose healing affect is so silent, so sure and yet so mysterious that it is justly termed the wonder of the age."

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RULES TO BE OBSERVED.

THE HERALD will insert Obituaries, Resolutions of Respect and Obituary Poetry, to the amount of 150 words, free of charge. All over 150 words will be charged for at the rate of One Cent per word, the cash to accompany the manuscript, or the article will be cut down to the required limit. Postage stamps taken as cash.

Gone Before.

REYNOLDS, KY., Aug. 25, 1894.

Departed this life August 19, 1894, Mrs. Nannie B. Taylor, wife of Rev. J. S. Taylor. She had long been a member of the Baptist church and an exemplary Christian, and died in Christian faith. She said in her last moment that Jesus was there to bear her over the stream—there she would find joy, peace and rest. In her death her husband has lost a faithful, loving companion who was ever ready and willing to add to his joy and comfort. For 47 years they lived, loved and toiled together. But we must remember her blessed spirit was not destined to the confines of the tomb, but upward she went to sing praise before God's holy throne. All that medical care and affection could do for her was done, but all of no avail. Christ had called "Come home." A NIECE.

To say something is one thing; to prove it is another. We can't prove that Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is the best cough remedy on earth unless you will try it. If you do this and don't agree with us, you can get your money back. Sold by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell; J. M. Ragland, Rosine; V. D. Fulkerson, Ceralvo; Dr. G. F. Chapman, Centertown; J. B. Maddox, Point Pleasant; A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs; Renfrow Bros., Narrows.

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REPRESENTATIVE OHIO COUNTY—Hon. T. J. Smith.

OHIO COUNTY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. W. T. OWEN, Judge—Owensboro.
HON. J. EDWIN ROWE, Attorney—Owensboro.
J. P. THOMSON, Jailer—Hartford.
G. B. LIKENS, Clerk—Hartford.
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Court convenes first Monday in March and August and continues three weeks, and third Monday in May and November—two weeks.

COUNTY COURT.

JOHN P. MORTON, Judge—Hartford.
ROWAN HOLBROOK, Clerk—Hartford
FRANK L. FELIX, Attorney—Hartford.
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins first Monday in January, and Tuesday after the first Monday in October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. B. WILSON, Surveyor—Hartford.
C. W. PARROTT, Assessor—Beaver Dam.
J. B. ROGERS, School Supt.—Hartford.
J. W. BRADLEY, Coroner—Rosine.
MRS. MIRELLA TANNER, Poorhouse Keeper, Hartford.

POLICE COURTS.

HARTFORD.—J. F. Carson, Judge; Wm. Lyons, Marshal. B. L. Kelley, Att'y. Court held fourth Monday in March, June, September and December.
BEAVER DAM.—D. A. Miller, Judge; Ben Rummage, Marshal. Court held first Saturday in January, April, July and October.
CROMWELL.—J. P. Cooper, Judge; W. M. M. Beatty, Marshal. Court held second Saturday in January, April, July and October.
HAMILTON.—L. Francis, Judge; D. W. Roll, Marshal. Court held third Saturday in January, April, July and October.
ROCKPORT.—W. B. James, Judge, J. J. Gliem, Marshal. Court held first Thursday in January, April, July and October.
ROSINE.—J. M. Ragland, Judge; J. L. Crowe, Marshal. Court held first Saturday in January, April, July and October.
CERALVO.—N. B. Fulkerson, Judge; J. W. Garrett, Marshal. Courts held fourth Saturday in January, April, July and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

FORDSVILLE.—J. A. Bowling—March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1. W. P. Ellis—March 2, June 2, September 2, December 2.
BUFORD.—J. W. Turner—March 3, June 3, September 4, December 4. J. McKinley—March 4, June 5, September 5, December 5.
HARTFORD.—W. P. Bennett—March 7, June 6, September 6, December 6. S. T. Render—March 8, June 7, September 8, December 7.
ROSINE.—W. M. Awtry—March 9, June 8, September 8, December 8. H. F. Myers—March 10, June 9, September 9, December 9.
ROCKPORT.—S. L. Fulkerson—March 11, June 10, September 11, December 11. C. L. Woodward—March 13, June 12, September 12, December 12.
CROMWELL.—G. W. Martin—March 15, June 15, September 15, December 15. S. T. Stevens—March 14, June 14, September 14, December 14.

CONSTABLES.

FORDSVILLE—W. R. Jones, Fordsville, Ky.
BUFORD—C. V. Chapman, Westerfield, Ky.
ROCKPORT—G. W. Rowe, Centertown, Ky.
ROSINE—W. P. Miller, Horse Branch, Ky.
CROMWELL—R. B. Martin, Cromwell, Ky.
HARTFORD—H. B. Taylor, Beaver Dam, Ky.

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CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. I. H. Teel, Pastor. Services first Sunday in each month, morning and night.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rockport Lodge No. 312, F. & A. M. Meets regularly on the first and third Saturday nights in each month.
Stated meeting of Hartford Lodge No. 675 F. & A. Masons, first Monday night in each month. All brethren are invited to attend regularly. W. H. Moore, W. M.; H. Weinsheimer, Sec'y.
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